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No. 25,655

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1927.

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## BIAS BAY RAID.

Five British Warships Take Part in Demonstration.

500 MEN LANDED.

Pirates' Houses Destroyed in Two Inland Villages.

INHABITANTS ON HILLSIDE WATCH DEMOLITION.

British Naval vessels made a second expedition to Bias Bay, the pirate retreat near Hong Kong, on Thursday morning, following the receipt of information regarding the seizure of the a.s. "Yatshing" by pirates. Five men-o-war, the "Hermes," "Danae," "Foxglove," "Sirdar," and "Argus," participated. Aeroplanes were in attendance.

The pirate-infested villages of Chung Pai and Fan Lo Kong were visited. Forty-five houses were destroyed in the former, and five in the latter. There were no casualties on either side. The landing party numbered 500.

The aim of the expedition on this occasion was to pick out definite pirate retreats and destroy them. Because the villagers at Chung Pai would not divulge these residences, they had to suffer more extensive damage to their property. As on the former occasion, notices were left behind warning the inhabitants that in the event of any further seizures of British ships the visits would be repeated.

## AN OBLIGING ELDER.

The expedition, which consisted of H.M.S. "Hermes," "Danae," "Foxglove," and "Sirdar," left local water at about four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, September 1, and steamed for four hours in the direction of Bias Bay. At 8 a.m. the larger ships had to anchor owing to lack of water. The objectives were the known pirate villages of Chung Pai and Fan Lo Kong, and the intention was to destroy the houses of individual pirates, as bandits who had been engaged in recent piracies were known to be living in these villages.

The landing party comprised 500, and the first boat disembarked at 10.40 a.m., landing its force near the village of Hai Chau which was destroyed in the first raid. A walk of three-quarters of a mile brought the party to the village of Chung Pai, the first objective.

Met By Elder!

On passing through the village on the sea shore the landing force was met by the Elder of the place, who assured the officers in charge that it was not his village that was harbouring pirates. He offered to conduct them to Chung Pai, and his services were accepted. Upon approaching the latter village, the Elder collected the chiefs of Chung Pai together and handed the leaders of the expedition over to them!

There was a certain amount of parley between the Chinese and the leader of the landing party, Capt. Mackinnon, of H.M.S. "Danae," Mr. Wolfe, the C.S.P., and others, and it soon became evident that these village heads would not disclose the residences of the pirates. Instructions were therefore given for the blowing up of some of the houses on the edge of the village. Then it was that the location of the pirate's haunts was divulged, and five were charged and destroyed. These happened to be amongst the best built and most ornately furnished in the village, and were empty at the time.

Chung Pai was entered at 11.20 a.m. and the first house was fired at 11.25. The village was vacated at noon. There were no casualties on either side.

Fan Lo Kong.

The landing party then marched to the second objective, the village of Fan Lo Kong, a scattered community of 10,000 souls. Here there was no hesitation on the part of what inhabitants there were left in pointing out the pirate houses, and five were destroyed. As in the first village, these residences were amongst the best in the place.

The first house was fired at 1.10 p.m., and the expedition commenced retiring at 2 p.m. Re-embarkation was started at 2.20, completed at 2.40 and the ships weighed from Bias Bay at 5.30 p.m., returning to local waters.

Fifty Houses Destroyed.  
Such, in bald outline, is the story of the second naval raid on

Bias Bay. Altogether, it appears, fifty houses were destroyed. Both villages were more or less deserted when the party arrived, which seems to show that the landing forces were expected. As a matter of fact, information was gleaned by some detectives from the villagers that, after the "Solvik" piracy, a raid was expected, and for some days the people camped on the hillside. This is what they were doing when the expedition made its appearance on Thursday.

A Dead Pirate.

Junks in the vicinity of the shore sailed rapidly away on the approach of the landing parties. Ten, however, were found anchored and these were destroyed. The demolition in Chung Pai, the first village attacked, was certainly more extensive than in the other. This, it is emphasised, was because the inhabitants refused to say which were pirate haunts. About 45 houses were destroyed in Chung Pai and the five definitely-known pirate retreats in Fan Lo Kong. In the latter village one house which was pointed out as a pirate residence was spared upon an officer going inside and discovering the owner, a pirate, dead in his coffin. It appears that he had been killed in a quarrel just before the landing party arrived.

Great care was taken by the landing forces to preserve joss houses and the property adjoining them. Animals were also removed from the scene of any firing operations.

The Landing.

The landing was an extremely difficult operation, and was hardly carried out without incident. The expedition's activities were hampered by the flight of time, as all had to be done between tides. There was not sufficient time, therefore, to demolish all the pirates' houses that were discovered. Notices were left behind, as on the previous occasion, pointing out that should another British ship be pirated the landing forces would return.

The landing party was in command of Capt. Mackinnon, of H.M.S. "Danae," who was accompanied by Messrs. Wolfe and King, Hong Kong Police, and a party of 18 detectives. The actual expedition, at the outset, was in charge of Capt. Elliott, H.M.S. "Hermes." Whilst the raid was in operation, however, H.M.S. "Argus," which to Shanghai when recalled by the Commander-in-Chief, arrived, and Capt. Palmer, being the senior naval officer, took command. During the operations aeroplanes kept a surveillance over the spot but were not called upon to interfere.

C.S.P.'s Pig.

As a matter of fact it was an entirely peacefully conducted raid. The only adventure of any kind was when the Captain

## IN OUR BLOB DAYS.

Why We Like Dancing And Music.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Polar Regions Suggested As White Settlements.

London, Yesterday.  
At the meeting of the British Association Dr. G. P. Bidder, in his presidential address to the zoology section, on "ancient history of sponges and animals," traced man's origin more remote than Sir A. Keith's anthropoids. Dr. Bidder said: "If we had been higher animals averaging 10 generations yearly for 1,000,000,000 years then some 10,000,000,000 generations may have brought us from jellyfish to men. We owe our appreciation for dancing poetry and music and our sense of rhythm to the actions we made when we were only tiny blobs of jelly millions of years ago."

Sir J. B. Henderson, presiding at the Engineering Section, said that with the aid of invention there were no limits to the power of man. History in the past century showed he was succeeding beyond belief. His success would be continued and was bound markedly to affect the future type of man.

Dr. Rudmosebrown, presiding in the Geography Section, said that emigrants of the future would be induced to settle in the polar regions. There was no real evidence that white races were suited to permanent transference to the Tropics. Long before they found a sure footing in the tropics the coloured races would have effectively occupied the warmer lands, hence the whites must turn towards the pole in the search for new homes. He forecasted a scattered population of reindeer and musk ox farmers in the Arctic, Canada, Siberia, Greenland and Spitzbergen one hundred years hence.—Reuter.

## IN THE NEWS.

ITEMS FROM TO-DAY'S POLICE REPORT.

A Chinese merchant living at the Tung Wo Boarding House in Connaught Road Central had reported to the police the theft from his room last night of jewellery worth \$107.

Mrs. T. F. Felcher of No. 6 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, has reported to the police that sometime between 11 p.m. on August 31 and 7 a.m., yesterday someone stole from her bedroom a gold wrist watch worth \$45.

A 70-year-old Chinese woman living in the Kowloon City Road attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour at the Yau-mai typhoon shelter. She was rescued by the crew of a cinder junk and removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 500 taels of raw non-Government opium. He pleaded "guilty" and was fined \$10,000 or nine months' hard labour.

Superintendent of Police took a hand in chasing the animals from around a house which was doomed as a pirate haunt. The gallant officer discovered a full grown pig in a well-made sty; but all efforts to remove the animal were in vain. Eventually Mr. Wolfe had to fetch some yams and thus entice the pig out. Then, however, it became frightened and, ignoring the yams, rushed away with a squeal, diving between the legs of a marine and nearly upsetting the man.

The "Yatshing" As a result of the raid it has been ascertained that the a.s. "Yatshing" was not taken into Bias Bay when she was pirated the other day, but into Tai Chau Inlet, which is on the south of the Bay. From this inlet there is a long and narrow creek which is small craft can get to within a few miles of the village of Fan Lo Kong, from whence it is certain the "Yatshing" pirates came.

## TROOPS IN CHINA.

British Withdrawals Explained.

HONG-KONG TO SHANGHAI.

All Sections Of "A" Reserve To Be Re-Transferred.

London, Yesterday.  
The War Office announces that the forthcoming troop withdrawals from Shanghai will for a time be counterbalanced by a replacement from troops in Hong Kong and adds that all sections of "A" Reserve called up in January will be re-transferred to the Reserve by the end of the year, when the withdrawal is expected to be completed.—Reuter.

Gradual Reduction.

London, Yesterday.  
The War Office announces a gradual reduction of British troops in the Far East will commence in about a fortnight, but any such reduction will not immediately affect the strength of the British forces in Shanghai, where withdrawals will for a time be made good by replacement from troops now in Hong Kong.

Troops detailed for withdrawal are the 1st Field Brigade Royal Artillery, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, and the 13th Infantry Brigade, comprising the Brigade Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Green Howards, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment and 1st Battalion Camerons.

Besides these there will be such reductions in staffs and ancillary services as may be rendered possible by the withdrawal of combatant units. With the exception of the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, which will embark for Malta, and the 1st Field Brigade Royal Artillery for India, all the units to be withdrawn will return to England.

According to present arrangements the withdrawal will be completed approximately by the end of this year and within the same period section "A" Reservists who were called up in January last will be transferred to the reserve.—British Naval Wireless.

## INDIAN GUARD CHARGED.

At the Central Magistracy before Major C. Willson this morning, Mooran Singh, an Indian Guard of the "Charles Hardouin," was charged with assaulting Indian Sub-Inspector Naud Singh, Officer in Charge of Guards, on board the ship at 4.15 p.m. yesterday. The case was adjourned.

## FAIR WEATHER.

"S. winds, moderate, fair," is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

A wedge of high pressure extends northward from the Philippines to Formosa. The N. China depression is now central near Chefoo.

At the City Hall on Saturday night, another concert for Services men, arranged by Mrs. Young, husband, is to be given. The programme will appear in our issue to-morrow. The organisers have arranged for cigarettes and other prizes in connection with "lucky number" tickets.

## TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 1/1 7/16.

## BUDGET SUMMARY.

Chief Items For The Busy Man.

1926 REVENUE DOWN.

Bathing Beaches And Other Schemes Held Up.

The following are the main points, summarised, made by the Colonial Secretary in introducing the Budget yesterday.

The year 1926 was started with a Surplus Balance of \$3,486,290.

The estimated deficit on this year's working is \$1,302,257 to be met from an estimated liquid balance of \$1,400,000.

Liquor duties during the year were \$350,000 below expectations and opium and stamp revenue was down.

The revenue for next year is estimated at \$20,103,390 and expenditure at \$22,183,045. To meet this deficit it is expected to have liquid balances of \$2,416,406 available at the end of the year.

The Government will not for the present be able to entertain appeals for financing schemes of private or semi-official bodies.

The only changes contemplated in the revenue are an increase in fees at Government schools and an increase in survey fees for steamships and steam launches.

The Proposed Aerodrome.

Money raised by the \$5,000,000 loan which is to be issued in Hong Kong at 6 per cent. is to be devoted mainly to the Shing Mun water scheme and the remainder for the construction of a civil and military aerodrome at Kai Tak Reclamation, of which cost the Imperial Government is proposing to bear three-quarters.

Statements regarding the proposed construction of a new reservoir at Aberdeen, the rebuilding of the General Civil Hospital and the proposed new Vehicular Ferry from Jordan Road, Kowloon to the V.R.C. are shortly to be made. These and other schemes such as the proposed improvement to the water front at Kowloon point and the improvement of bathing facilities in the Colony are temporarily held up until the Colony's finances justify embarking on them.

The Police Force is to be increased by seven additional Lance Sergeants.

Colony's Malaria Problem.

The necessity for a more complete scheme for combating malaria in the Colony is stressed and it was indicated that provision had been made for appointing a specially trained malaria research officer with a small staff to investigate and advise on the work to be undertaken. In view of the great progress made in other parts of the world in combating the ravages of malaria, it was a "standing" reproach, said the Colonial Secretary, that so little improvement had been made in this Colony.

It is intended to use the Victoria Hospital for men as well as for women as it is more suitable than the G.C.H. for Europeans and there is now sufficient accommodation.

Provision has been made for the staffing and fitting up of the newly built King's College (Bonham Road) which is temporarily occupied by the military.

Radio Development.

Radio development in the Colony is referred to and it was indicated that provision has been made for installing a short wave transmitter and receiver to enable commercial messages to be sent to and from the United Kingdom.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to postpone for the present the formation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in Hong Kong.

Another armoured car is to be purchased for the Volunteer Defence Corps, in order that there may be one on the island and one on the peninsula.

An elderly Chinese suddenly collapsed outside No. 92 Connaught Road Central yesterday afternoon and died within a few minutes. Death was apparently due to natural causes. The body was removed to the public mortuary for a post-mortem examination to be held.

## YANGTZE PUZZLE.

Conflicting Reports of Happenings in Nanking.

SOUTH CLAIM VICTORY.

Not Certain If Northerners Are Still in Pukow.

MR. C. C. WU ON FUSION OF GOVERNMENTS.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Pukow Northerners after unsuccessful attempts to cross the River, have retreated together with the defeated troops which returned from the southern bank and have suffered many casualties.

The Southerners have succeeded in repulsing their enemies, and are now pursuing them across the River to Pukow. The Northerners who succeeded in occupying Lungtan and the Chaihar Hill have also been totally defeated. General Ho Ying-yan and General Pei Sung-hai are proceeding to Lungtan to inspect the fighting area and planning to repossess the northern bank.

All departments of the Hankow Nationalist Government have stopped work and are busy with their removal to Nanking.

## WHAT OF SUN CHUAN-FANG?

Shanghai, Yesterday.

While according to foreign reports the Northerners are gradually working their way across the Yangtze, the Nationalist headquarters assert that the Northerners evacuated Pukow, owing to reinforcements from Hankow threatening to cut off Sun Chuan-fang from the allies by cutting the Tientsin-Pukow railway at Pengpu.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Nationalist headquarters announce that Mr. C. C. Wu arrived at Shanghai to-day after a trip up the Yangtze to Kiukiang, where he found an earnest desire on the part of both the civil and military members of both the Nanking and Wuhan Governments to obliterate all differences. "The way is now paved for the amalgamation of the two Governments," Wu announced, adding that a full session of the Kuomintang will be held at Nanking on September 15, when formal amalgamation will take place.—Reuter.

Conflicting Reports.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

In a resolute attempt to consolidate positions gained on the South bank of the Yangtze, the Northerners are still massing troops and bringing up heavy artillery.

Reports are conflicting as to the degree of success attending these operations.

Cholera at Nanking.

Nanking, Yesterday.

Mr. C. C. Wu, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Shanghai in a British steamer.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out and appears to be spreading.

A shell from the Northern forts at Tiger Hill struck Hogue Godown and ricocheted into the river, doing little damage.

The Southerners, under Hoyer Chen, claim a complete victory over the Northerners at Lung-tah.

Chinkiang, Yesterday.

Chinese warships are much in evidence between Chinkiang and Woosung.

Hankow Currency.

Hankow, Yesterday.

The local currency situation is serious.

Troop movements down river to strengthen the Nanking forces in resisting the attacks of the Northerners continue.

Changsha, Yesterday.

A trial is being made with a view to re-opening trade and in connection with this a Trade Delegation has arrived.—British Naval Wireless.

Northern Crossing.

London, Yesterday.

Telegrams from China state that the Northerners have crossed the Yangtze by Nanking and are in possession of the south bank from Morrison Point to Wulungshan. They have cut the railway. A considerable force has also been concentrated at Chinkiang, from which

town the Southerners have withdrawn most of their troops. There has been heavy fighting at Lungtan.—British Wireless Service.

Attempt to Kill General Pei.  
The "Shanghai Times" of last Saturday reports:—

The Shanghai-Nanking railway was cut at a point between An Ting and Lu Ka Fang (about 80 li from Shanghai) late on Thursday night in what is regarded as an attempt to wreck the train bearing General Pei Chung-hai to Nanking and to bring about the death of the Nationalist military leader.

Another train, however, was wrecked, five cars overturned and 20 persons injured, according to Chinese reports. Several of the injured are reported to have died later.

General Pei left the Shanghai North Station on Thursday night shortly after 10, on a special train. He carried a body-guard of 210 picked soldiers. It is believed in Chinese circles that the movements of the General were carefully noted and news of his departure wired ahead to those lying in wait to cut the railway line at the lonely point between An Ting and Lu Ka Fang.

Fortunately for General Pei, however, an ordinary passenger train was despatched over the line for Nanking a short time before the departure of his train.

The passenger train, travelling at a moderate rate of speed, ran into the cut line, the wreck resulting. News of the wreck was wired back and General Pei's train halted shortly after leaving Shanghai. It is understood that Pei has established quarters in a small town not far distant from Shanghai and is waiting until the line is repaired. The same line is also reported to have been cut on the Soochow side of Nanking. Repair gangs were hurriedly despatched to make the necessary repairs.

Eugene Chen For Moscow.  
Reliable information has come to hand to the effect that Mr. Eugene Chen, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left China for Geneva via Moscow. Mr. Chen will represent the Nationalist Government of China at the conference of the League of Nations, which will be held in Geneva in September.

Mr. Chen departed from Wuhan about two weeks ago, announcing that he was going to Kuling to join his two daughters there. It was later revealed, however, that he did not go to Shanghai, says the "Hankow Herald."

Mr. Chen's two sons, who left Hankow in July with M. Borodin to travel through the Mongolian desert to Russia, are reported to have reached Moscow, waiting for the arrival of their father there.

Mr. Lai Ying-ming, manager of the Tai Lo Tin Boarding House, Connaught Road Central, was this morning fined \$250 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for allowing the place to be used for immoral purposes.





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of the Star Line of the Pacific, and the fact that the despatches between this Government, the Government of Australia and the Board of Trade, London, was agreed that, subject to certain conditions, the Board of Trade gave, for these two ships only, provisional recognition for six months to their Hong Kong Passeng Certificates pending the settlement of the question of recognition of a Special Hong Kong Passeng Certificate. Owing to various delays it was found necessary to obtain extension of the period, and various steps were taken to this end, and a grant of extension for such time as Mr. Wilson resided in the Colony and had the opportunity of surveying the ships and of assuring the Board of Trade that their survey was in order. The Certificates then issued will be valid only for twelve months.

(a) Mr. Hall, Assistant Government Marine Surveyor, has also undergone such training, has s

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KIDDERPORE	5,334	15th Sept.	Marseilles, Colombo & Bombay
*DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
NYANZA	7,923	12th Oct.	Marseilles, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,956	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London
MACDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,940	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London

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\* Calls at Rangoon.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,950	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
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ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	Melbourne.

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KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TILAWA	10,000	6th Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TAKLIWA	7,936	15th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,956	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,923	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,950	8th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,940	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	8th Sept.
S.S. "GLAUCUS"	Via Suez Canal	24th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	Via Suez Canal	8th Oct.
S.S. "THESUS"	Via Suez Canal	24th Oct.
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## LOCAL SHIPPING.

## TODAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

"Campanas" (1,972) French, from Saigon—Optorg—1 passenger, 2,969 tons rice for Hong Kong.  
"Raymond Poincare" (1,197) French, from Pakhoi—Yeh Cheng—18 passengers, 180 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,000 tons general (through).  
"Vulcanus" (707) Dutch, from Swatow—A.P.C.  
"Tonjer" (1,949) Norwegian, from Chinwangtao—Dodwell—2 passengers, 690 tons coal for Hong Kong, 4,000 tons coal (through).  
"Solviken" (1,435) Norwegian, from Saigon—Pan Yuen Hong—250 passengers, 2,650 tons rice for Hong Kong.  
"Orja" (1,101) Norwegian, from Canton—Thorsen & Co.  
"Elger" (876) Norwegian, from Pakhoi—K. Larssen—1,200 tons coal and general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,200 tons general (through).  
"Toyo Maru No. 1" (1,310) Japanese, from Tsingtao—M.B.K.—3,012 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.  
"Sanjin Maru" (1,508) Japanese, from Keelung—M.B.K.—3,270 tons coal for Hong Kong.  
"Ceylon Maru" (2,996) Japanese, from Singapore—N.Y.K.—1 passenger, 150 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,000 tons general (through).  
"Bandong Maru" (2,469) Japanese, from Karatsu—Nanyo Y.K.—22 passengers, 1,625 tons coal and general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,243 tons coal and general (through).  
"Phranang" (1,022) Chinese, from Hoihow—Chow Yue Teng—200 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.  
"Fook Hong" (1,218) Chinese, from Hoihow—Sun Fat Co.—50 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,400 tons salt (through).  
Derwent (1,562) Chinese, from Hoihow—Yuet On S.S. Co.—605 passengers, 400 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.  
"Hai Hong" (1,270) British, from Swatow—Douglas Lepraid & Co.—46 passengers.  
Departures.  
For Chinwangtao—Dampto.  
For Swatow—Derwent, Raymond Poincare, Hydrangea, Wai-shing.  
For Dairen—Kathe.  
For Tourane—Dorry, Chung Kong.  
For Miri—Vulcanus, Shunko Maru.  
For Halphong—Tonkin.  
For Batavia—Tjinslak.  
For Manila—Munsterland, Emp. of Asia.  
For Amoy—Halvard.  
For Kowloon Chow Wan—Sun Hong.  
For Canton—Sungshan Maru, Elger.  
For Shanghai—Yat Shing.  
For Singapore—Gotha, Cremer.  
For Hoihow—Orja.

Clearances.  
For Saigon—Yvonnet.  
For Moji—Ceylon Maru.  
For Manila—Tanda.  
For Canton—Fook Hong.  
Shipping Abstract.

Arrivals Departures In.  
British 1 5 27  
Japanese 4 2 8  
Norwegian 4 3 5  
Chinese 3 3 16  
Danish 0 0 1  
Dutch 1 3 6  
French 2 2 0  
German 0 4 0  
American 0 0 1  
Panama 0 0 1  
Portuguese 0 0 4  
15 22 70

## WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are in harbour: North Wall Basin, Robin; East Wall Basin, Taranula and L15 and L19; North Arm, Vindictive; West Wall Dock, Khark; In Dock, Serapis, Serapis, Seraph and Somme; Taikoo Dock, Peter and Tern; Kowloon Dock, Magnolia; Buoy 2, Belgol; Buoy 6, Hermes; Buoy 9, Cicada; Buoy 11, Foxglove; Buoy 12, Republica (Portuguese); Buoy 13, Sirdar; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Other Men-of-War, Craonne (French) and U.S.S. Pampanga.

## REPORT FROM

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

## Waterlevels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Highest T.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L. 30/8	W.L. 31/8
West River at Shihing	+41.0"	0	+19.8"	rising
North River at Tsingyue	+28.7"	0	+8.9"	rising
North River at Samshui	+27.3"	5	+13.0"	stationary
East River at Sheklung	+15.2"	3	+5.4"	+5.3

\* For the 27th.

† For the 28th.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD M.F.C.  
By COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.

FOR PORTLAND Via KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "WEST CADRON" 11th Sept.

S.S. "WEST HOLBROOK" 23rd Sept.

FOR MANILA, ILOILO &amp; CEBU

S.S. "WEST KADER" 16th Sept.

S.S. "WEST NOMETUM" 23rd Sept.

All sailings subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail Overland Points in the U.S.A., also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, via Panama Intercoastal steamer.

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## INDO-CHINA

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Straits & Calcutta	FOOKSANG	Fri., 2nd Sept., at 3 p.m.
Canton	CHIPSING	Sat., 3rd Sept., at 9 a.m.
Tai via Swatow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Sat., 3rd Sept., at 9 a.m.
Tientsin via Shanghai	HOPSANG	Sun., 4th Sept., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	CHIPSING	Mon., 5th Sept., at 6 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	YUENSANG	Tues., 6th Sept., at 10 a.m.
Tai via Swatow & S'hai	KUHSANG	Tues., 6th Sept., at 5 p.m.
Sandakan	CHAKSANG	Wed., 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.
Tai via Swatow & S'hai	HINSANG	Sat., 10th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	KWANSANG	Sun., 11th Sept., at 10 a.m.
Omaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Mon., 12th Sept., at 3 p.m.
Tai via Swatow & S'hai	LAISANG	Tues., 13th Sept., at 7 a.m.
Tai via Swatow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Wed., 14th Sept., at 10 a.m.
Omaka via Amoy, Swatow, Yokohama, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Fri., 23rd Sept., at 7 a.m.

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General Managers.

## CONSIGNEES.

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

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## THE Steamship

## "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Docteur Benoit" are asked to send in all claims to the Agent before September 5.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Athos II" are reminded to send in their claims to the Agent before September 6.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Bengloe" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which be subject to rent after September 9.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. s.s. "Tilawa" left Singapore for this port on August 30 at 4 p.m., and is due here on September 4 at a.m.

The M.V. "Esquillo" (D. & Co.) from Brindisi, is expected in Hong Kong on September 15.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on July 19, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on September 24.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected to arrive in Hong Kong:—

S.S. "Angers" September 13.  
S.S. "D'Aragnan" September 27.  
S.S. "Capitaine Fauré" September 20.  
S.S. "General Metzinger" October 11.  
S.S. "Sphinx" October 25.  
S.S. "Si-Kiang" October 21.  
S.S. "Porthos" November 9.

## CONSIGNEES.

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

## THE Steamship

## "ATHOS II"

BRINGING CARGO from Marseilles, &c. also Cargo from Cognac, Bordeaux ex s.s. "Tetuan."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.  
Hong Kong, 28th August, 1927.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

## THE Steamship

## "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT"

BRINGING CARGO from Antwerp, Dunkirk, London, Marseilles, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 5th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs—Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.  
Hong Kong, 26th August, 1927.

A Cuisine You'd Choose  
Were It Available Ashore

Those crisp salads, delicious vegetables and fresh fruits that you like so well! Every meal aboard the President Liners is a delight. The cuisine has won for these giant ships a world-wide reputation for excellence.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All use oil burners, swift expeditious. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All state-rooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—no berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances—everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

## WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The <i>Starline</i> sails via Honolulu	The <i>Starline</i> sails via Seattle
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Grant ..... Sept. 13th.	Pres. Jefferson Sept. 7th 4.30 a.m.
Pres. Cleveland ..... Sept. 27th.	Pres. Lincoln ..... Sept. 21st.
Pres. Pierce ..... Oct. 11th.	Pres. Madison ..... Oct. 5th.
Pres. Taft ..... Oct. 25th.	Pres. Jackson ..... Oct. 19th.

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

## To EUROPE and NEW YORK

## ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, London and New York.

Pres. Harrison Sept. 13th 6 a.m.	Pres. V. Buren Oct. 25th 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe Sept. 27th 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes Nov. 8th 6 a.m.
Pres. Wilson Oct. 11th 6 a.m.	Pres. Polk Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.

## To MANILA

Pres. Grant ..... Sept. 5th 6 p.m.	Pres. Cleveland Sept. 19th 6 p.m.
Pres. Harrison Sept. 13th 6 a.m.	Pres. Monroe Sept. 27th 8 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln Sept. 13th 6 p.m.	Pres. Madison Sept. 27th 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to  
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor  
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795  
Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line  
and  
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## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

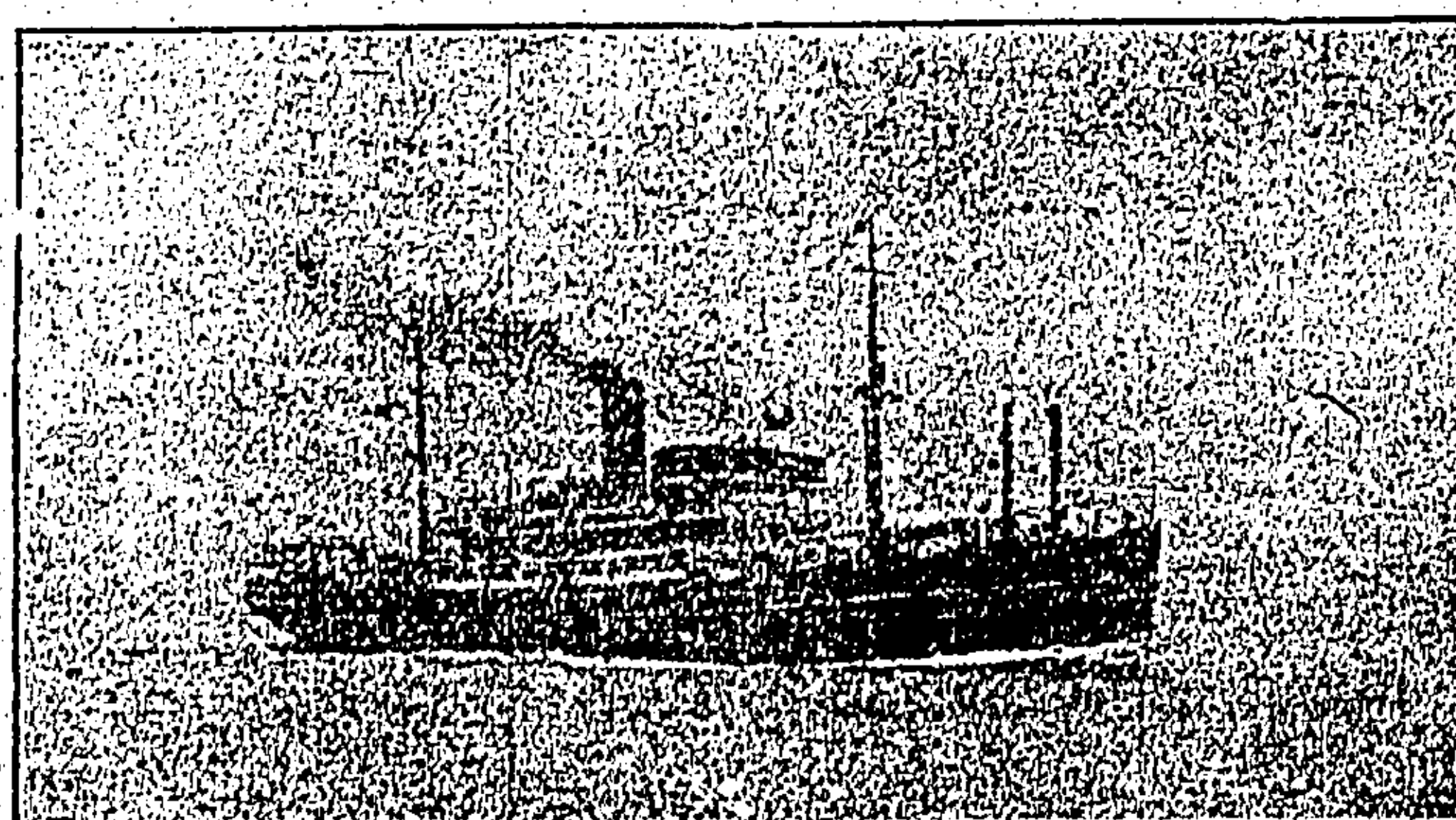
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.  
Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Central No. 459.  
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

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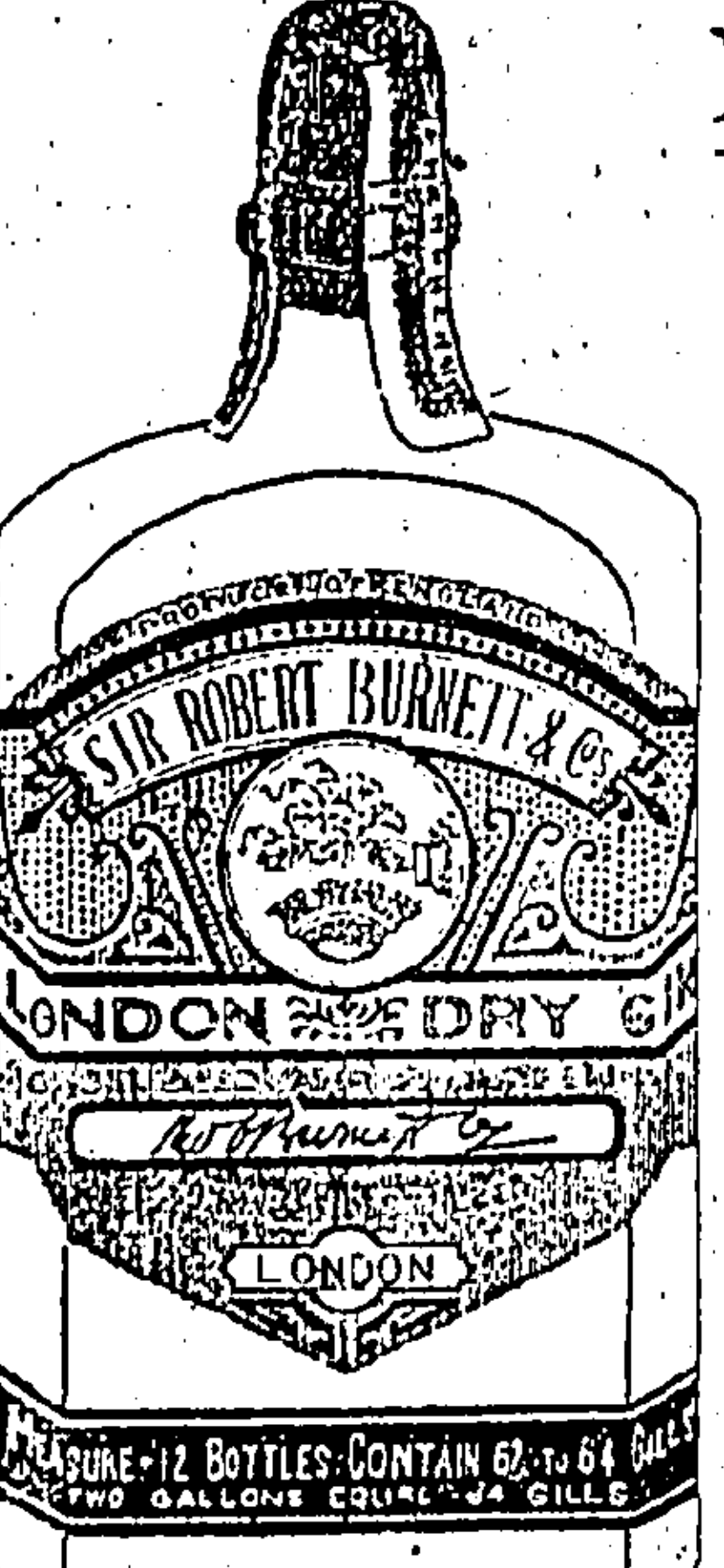
## S.S. "TAIPING."

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



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**LONDON DRY GIN**

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**PIONEER**  
MOODIES UNDERWEARS  
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EARLY VISIT WILL WIN THE  
SELECTION

## THE ORIENTAL STROLLING PLAYERS.

A really First Class Company specially engaged for the opening of the largest and most up-to-date theatre in the East, for European entertainment.

**LEE THEATRE**  
(Percival Street)

Opening night, September 13th, 1927.

Make a note of the date and  
book your seats early.

Bookings at Moutrie's from MONDAY  
September 5th.

Admission \$3 \$2 \$1

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LAST MINUTE BARGAINS

300 pairs  
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES  
TO BE  
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120 pairs  
GENTS' SHOES BLACK ONLY  
TO BE  
CLEARED **\$7.50** pair

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LADIES' BATHING COSTUMES  
TO BE  
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HUNDREDS OF DOLLAR BARGAINS.

SALE CEASES SATURDAY, SEPT. 3rd

DO NOT BE TOO LATE

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### The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday.  
Annual subscription, excluding  
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### BIRTH.

PERRY.—On September 1, at No.  
7, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs.  
S. S. Perry, a daughter.

Hong Kong, Friday, September 2, 1927.

### AMAZING DEVELOPMENT.

On his masterly review of the Colony's position during the last three decades His Excellency the Governor is to be sincerely congratulated. It stands out in striking contrast to all that has been said to the detriment of Hong Kong, and furnishes a complete answer to those men of little vision who are never tired of decrying everything local just because it is local. It gives the quietus to the pessimists in our midst who are always pointing to the "good old days" when, they assert, everybody lived in affluence with never a care for the morrow.

As His Excellency stated, the Colony has thrice survived a setback in the steady expansion of the colonial revenue. The effects of the most recent one are still being acutely felt by every section of the community. But, as every cloud has its silver lining, so is the spirit of hopefulness revived when it is known that the crisis has been passed—that the worst is over. That, however, but adds zest to retrospection and converts it from monotony into pleasure. Thus, as His Excellency points out, it is interesting—and profitable—to observe how little injury was done to Hong Kong by the anti-British boycott of 1925-6. Moreover, in one way it did good—it united the Chinese and European communities of this Colony as they had never been united before in a fixed determination to destroy the menace of Bolshevism and to root out Communism from our midst. To-day these communities are still united in the effort to lift the gloom of trade depression and to restore those prosperous times that made of Hong Kong one of the finest gems in the Empire's crown.

"The achievement of Hong Kong," says His Excellency, "in financing its amazing development during the past thirty years, by means of its annual revenue, and without recourse to borrowing, is unexcelled in any part of the British Empire. Since 1898 all the public works, both ordinary and extraordinary, have been paid for from current revenue, with the exception of the construction of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Well may we be asked to pause a minute and reflect what this means—namely, that the whole of the development in the Kowloon peninsula has been paid for from current revenue: a development that has been nothing less than the transformation of a rural district into a large modern town. On the Island itself, progress has been no whit behind: waterworks, motor roads, reclamations, piers, and so forth all testify to how much has been possible without one cent of borrowed money. To quote His Excellency once more: "It is a splendid record and may well inspire us with confidence and give pause to those who talk wildly of making Hong Kong once again the 'barren island' it was before the Treaty of Nanking."

Equally gratifying to the present generation is the determination of the Government not to call a halt, but steadily to pursue the policy of development and progress that have contributed so substantially to make Hong Kong what it is to-day. Economy, of course, there must be; but even when we are not menaced by the gulf of depression and the waters of stagnation economy has still to be studied. Wanton extravagance cannot be tolerated by any Government sensible of its duties when the mists of gloom and cheerlessness have been lifted. Wonderful and amazing the record of the past thirty years has indeed been; but there can be no thought of standing still. The Colony in the years to come must take a greater share than ever in Empire development and Empire unity, besides expanding in the purely domestic realm. That it is fully capable of responding to every trust reposed in it cannot for a moment be doubted when we read His Excellency the Governor's most informative and interesting retrospect and when we feel ourselves permeated by the same spirit of confidence and hope in the future.

### CHAIWAN MURDER.

EVIDENCE ON THE FORGED NOTES.

POLICE FIND BODY.

At the resumption of the Chaiwan murder case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. H. Ware, marine engineer at present unemployed and living at the Sailors' Home said he had been acquainted with the Mackays since 1925, and on many occasions he had bought drafts at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for Mrs. Mackay.

On August 4, Mrs. Mackay gave the witness a \$100 note to buy for her a draft for \$6. The witness bought the draft on the morning of August 5. It cost \$61.50. That same evening the witness went to the Mackays' house and took with him the draft and the balance of the \$100. The draft he handed in a registered envelope to Mr. Davidson and the change he placed on the table in front of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Mackay. Mr. Mackay picked up the change and took it out of the room saying that he was going to lock it up. Later Mrs. Mackay came into the room and Mr. Mackay fetched back the money. Mrs. Mackay put the money into her handbag, all except \$5 which she handed to the witness.

Previous to the arrival of Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Davidson had addressed the registered envelope, placed the draft inside and sealed it, after which Mr. Davidson handed the cover to the witness. When Mrs. Mackay came in they told her what they had done with the draft, and she requested the witness not to forget to post the registered cover the next morning. The witness did as he was told the next morning and took the registered cover receipt to the house that same day.

Replying to Mr. Whyte-Smith, the witness said that some fifteen months ago Mrs. Mackay had shown him two \$1 notes which the witness took to be genuine. When he saw them they were intact.

### Notes Were Intact.

Mr. David Wilson said that he was an officer of the Mercantile Marine and lived at Victoria Hotel. He had known the Mackays for two years. In July 1926 the witness gave Mrs. Mackay two forged \$1 notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. He owed her \$3 for some music sheets which she had bought for him, and gave her the forged notes as a joke. Immediately afterwards he told her that the notes were forgeries and gave her two other \$1 notes. Mrs. Mackay asked to be allowed to keep the fakes and the witness permitted her to do so. When he gave the faked notes to Mrs. Mackay they were intact.

The Magistrate explained to the first accused that the point of this witness's evidence was that the deceased had had forged notes in her possession, and the case for the prosecution was that the half of a forged note which was found in his (accused's) possession had come from the deceased lady.

First Accused: I picked it up on the road on the way to Saiwanho.

Sub-Inspector Murphy, in charge of Shaikwan Police Station, then deposited that at 9 p.m., on August 6 he received a report from Mr. Osborne as the result of which he went to the Chaiwan Road by motor cycle. The witness saw Mrs. Mackay's body on the ground about 400 yards up Chaiwan Road from where it joined the motor road. He saw blood patches on the deceased's clothing. One patch was over the abdomen and the other over the breast.

### DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS.

Rates Increased.

Owing to the Chinese telegraph authorities having increased the rates over their system the following revised rates will be charged from September 1, 1927, by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.:—

	Plain	Ordinary Chinese
	Cents.	Cents.
Kiangsu Province, via Shanghai		
(Nanking, Chin-kiang, Soochow, Woosung, etc.)	84	20
Fukien Province, via Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage, Santuan, etc.)	84	20
All other Provinces via Shanghai or via Foochow (except North China via Chefoo cable)	60	28
Rates to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, and to Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, and places via these latter stations, remain unaltered.		

### SUPREME COURT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

The report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the year 1926 states:—

**Original Jurisdiction.**  
Five hundred and fifteen actions were instituted in this division of the Court during the year 1926, as against 650 in 1925. Two hundred and eighty three were disposed of during the year and 95 were settled or withdrawn before trial as against 263 and 104 respectively in 1925.

The claims amounted to \$7,383,659.55 (not including nine amounts in foreign currency to the approximate value of \$214,881.00).

The debts and damages recovered, including amounts converted from foreign currencies into Hong Kong dollars, amounted to \$4,450,824.74 as against \$2,368,349.51.

The fees collected amounted to \$20,605.75 as against \$22,331.70 in 1925.

Tables setting out in detail the figures contained in this and the following paragraphs are printed at pages 01, 02, Y2 and Y3 of the Blue Book for the year 1926.

**Summary Jurisdiction.**  
Two thousand nine hundred and one (2,901) actions were instituted during the year as against 3,171 in 1925.

The cases were disposed of as follows:—Settled or withdrawn 867, Judgment for the Plaintiff 1,342, Judgment for the Defendant 71, Nonsuit 18, Struck off, Dismissed, or Lapsed 54 and Pending 549; as against 950, 1,328, 48, 25, 72 and 748 respectively in 1925.

The claims amounted to \$728,417.75 as against \$784,383.51 in 1925, and the amounts recovered were \$353,745.39 as against \$353,052.32 in 1925.

The number of Rent Distress Warrants issued was 1,623 representing unpaid rents amounting to \$437,268.48, of which \$128,283.06 were recovered, as against 1,644, \$311,361.95 and \$77,138.04 respectively in 1925.

One thousand and sixty (1,060) Warrants were withdrawn on settlement between the parties as against 950 in 1925.

The fees collected amounted to \$28,253.60 as against \$29,302.25 in 1925.

**Criminal Jurisdiction.**  
There were 78 cases and 118 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, as against 148 and 190 respectively in 1925.

The number of the persons actually indicted was 118 of whom 74 were convicted and 18 were acquitted. Against 25 persons the case was abandoned. One person was found insane. In 1925 the figures were respectively 190, 141, 32 and 16.

**Appellate Jurisdiction.**  
Eleven Appeals were lodged during the year.

Of the Eleven, one was dismissed, two were granted, two are pending and the remaining six were withdrawn or settled.

**Admiralty Jurisdiction.**  
Thirteen actions were instituted during the year.

Two were tried, nine were settled and the others are pending. The fees collected amounted to \$612.25 as against \$1,876.65 in 1925.

**Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.**  
Fifty six (56) petitions were filed, 35 being creditors' petitions and 21 debtors' petitions. The figures for 1925 were respectively 45, 20 and 25.

The number of Receiving Orders made was 37, being 26 on creditors' petitions and 11 on debtors' petitions. The figures for 1925 were respectively 26, 10, 16.

The number of Public Examination held was 19 as against 2 in 1925. There were 37 Adjudications as against 10 in 1925.

There were 3 Schemes of Arrangement. Two petitions were withdrawn, one bankrupt obtained his discharge, 1 Receiving Order was rescinded, 16 petitions were dismissed, and no adjudication annulled.

The estimated assets, in cases where Receiving Orders were made and not subsequently rescinded, were \$644,739.00 and the estimated liabilities \$1,645,327.00 as against \$1,053,303.54 and \$3,196,166.54 respectively in 1925.

The fees collected amounted to \$6,103.75 as against \$2,675.20 in 1925 and the Official Receiver's Commission as Trustee, where no Trustee had been appointed by the Creditors, was \$7,837.43 as against \$3,873.58 in 1925.

**Probate and Administration.**  
Two hundred and seventy three (273) grants were made by the Court being:—

Probate ..... 120  
Letters of Administration 152  
Declarations for Commissioner ..... 1

The figures in 1925 were respectively 124, 116 and 3, total 243.

Court fees amounted to \$22,225.15 and Official Administrator's Commission to \$3,119.99. The figures in 1925 were respectively \$38,956.95 and \$1,736.88.

There were 139 Estates vested in or administered by the Official Administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$109,982.81. The figures for 1925 were respectively, 122 and \$124,616.47.

Twenty seven (27) Estates were wound up during the year of the total value of \$38,937.61 as against 26 in 1925 of the total value of \$16,946.21.

### SHARE DEALINGS.

JUDGMENT FOR MR. M. A. RAZACK.

CLAIM SLIGHTLY REDUCED.

The \$33,818.98 shares case at the Supreme Court was concluded yesterday afternoon when judgment was given for Mr. M. A. Razack (plaintiff) for \$32,088.90. His Lordship found for defendant (Mr. P. N. Cooper) on the second item of the claim (\$1,730.08).

Costs, less half a day, were awarded to the plaintiff and defendant's counterclaim for \$13,877, less two amounts of \$2,522.50 and \$2,456.78 admitted to be due, was dismissed with costs.

In his concluding address for the defence, Mr. F. C. Jenkin drew attention to the evidence of Mr. Ho and Mr. Razack's son with regard to the 3,000 Tramway shares. Counsel claimed that the words used by these witnesses were almost identical, and this pointed, he claimed, to the evidence having been "cooked."

In the address of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (for the plaintiff) counsel contended that Cooper was under an obligation to provide 3,000 shares for which he was to receive a cheque for an agreed amount. Razack said that on June 20 Cooper went to him, not having the shares, and gave instructions for them to get the shares for him. The whole trouble arose because on the following Monday the exchange closed, and he knew perfectly well that shares would go to pieces and he would be able to get them at a cheap rate.

The Judgment.  
Giving judgment His Lordship said: As to the first item for \$7,952.50 I find for the plaintiff. I do not accept the defendant's evidence on this point. I do not believe it. It seems to me that it is important for this decision that when the claim was set out in Mr. Arculli's letter, the payment of \$5,000 on account was never advanced by the defendant in reply. The defendant's own account seems to be material evidence against him on this point.

As to the second item, the claim for \$1,730.08. On that account I find for the defendant. The plaintiff's books nowhere carry forward that sum as a balance against the defendant and in my view the plaintiff's books themselves substantially support the defendant's evidence on this particular point.

As regards the third item in the claim, the question of fact involved is whether, on June 20, 1925 the defendant did or did not give the plaintiff instructions to buy 3,000 new Tramway shares. I believe the evidence given by the plaintiff, of Mr. Ho and by the plaintiff's son on this point, even though, as Mr. Jenkin has remarked, that evidence was very carefully prepared. I find that these shares were purchased by the plaintiff on the defendant's instructions. My finding, therefore, on the third part of the claim, \$21,689.62, including interest, is for the plaintiff.

As to the fourth item of the claim, \$2,456, which is not in dispute, I give judgment for the plaintiff.

The counter claim is dismissed with costs.

His Lordship awarded costs to the plaintiff, less half a day.

were opened during the year amounting to \$18,833.45.

**Official Trusts.**  
The number of Trust Estates in the hands of the Official Trustee at the end of 1926 was 21 with Trust Funds amounting to \$84,427.62. In 1925 it was 20. No trust was wound up during the year, and one new trust was opened.

The amount of commission collected was \$81.34 as against \$107.89 in 1925.

**Registrar of Companies.**  
On the 31st December there were 497 companies on the Hong Kong Register, of which 58 were in course of liquidation. During the year 38 new companies were put on the Register and 44 struck off. One company was transferred from Shanghai to the Hong Kong Register and no company from Hong Kong to the Shanghai Register.

The fees collected in respect of "China" companies amounted to \$122,479.18, and those in respect of other companies to \$11,305.00. One firm was registered under the Chinese Limited Partnership Ordinance, 1911, and no firm under the Limited Partnership Ordinance, No. 18 of 1912, was registered. Deposits of the total value of \$3,935,000 have been made by Insurance Companies under the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies Deposit Ordinance, 1917.

**Fees and Commission.**  
The total sum collected during the year by way of fees and commission amounted to \$117,252.61 as against \$121,696.21 in the previous year.

## DOG SHOOTING.

## Government Reply To Criticism.

## RABIES RISKS.

## Are Peak Residents Assisting The Law?

At the Legislative Council meeting yesterday, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard asked the following question:—

Will the Government cause an inquiry to be held into

- (a) the circumstances connected with the shooting of dogs at Jardine's Corner, Peak, on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, the 23rd and 24th July, having due regard to the people using the roads and the necessity or otherwise of such drastic action; (b) the method of enforcing the muzzling regulations and make recommendations for the future?

## Colonial Secretary Replies.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

(a).—The Government has caused full inquiries to be made into the occurrences referred to in the first part of the Honourable Member's question. The shooting near Jardine's Corner was carried out by experienced Police Officers as the result of a complaint from a Peak Resident of the danger to children from the presence of so many unmuzzled dogs in that neighbourhood, and the Government much regrets that by an error of judgment the shooting took place in the presence of children and that one child received a slight scratch apparently from a ricochet or a piece of stone. Orders have been issued that every possible care is to be taken to avoid the shooting of dogs in the presence of children, but it is obvious that the presence of spectators cannot always be avoided.

## Peak "Law Breakers."

The Government much regrets the necessity for undertaking the unpleasant duty of shooting dogs, but this necessity is forced upon it by the wholesale disregard of the law by dog-owners in this Colony. Among these "law-breakers" are to be numbered many Peak Residents. It must be within the knowledge of all Honourable Members that, even since the occurrences referred to, dog-owners on the Peak and elsewhere still permit their dogs to roam about unmuzzled. As to the necessity for drastic action on the Peak as well as elsewhere it does not seem necessary to add anything to the bare statement of the fact that no less than 20 dogs from the Peak have been reported to the Police as having bitten people since January 1, 1926, that there were 184 reported cases of persons being bitten by dogs in Hong Kong Island since that date, 11 reported cases of Rabies and 11 reported cases of Hydrophobia. The risk of the terrible diseases of Hydrophobia arising from the presence of unmuzzled dogs in a Colony infected with Rabies appears to be quite inadequately appreciated.

## Rigorous Enforcement.

(b).—With regard to the second part of the Honourable Member's question the Muzzling Regulations will be enforced by prosecution of owners, capture of dogs when this is practicable and can be effected without undue risk of danger to the Public Servants employed, and by shooting. As regards the future, the Government is determined that dog-owners shall not, by their disregard of the law, imperil the lives of others and proposes, after this public warning, to give orders for the most rigorous enforcement of the law with a view to the extermination here, as in other law-abiding countries, of the scourge of rabies and the danger of hydrophobia.

## Another Question.

Hon. Mr. Bernard: Arising out of the replies to the question, I should be glad to know, (1) what experience is considered necessary before police officers are entrusted with the duty of shooting dogs; and (2) the weapons used.

The Colonial Secretary: I should like notice of the question.

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## THE VOLUNTEERS.

## FIRING AND CAMP PROGRAMMES.

## WINTER TRAINING.

The following orders have been issued by Lt.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., Administrative Commandant. The following are the provisional arrangements made for firing of Part II. take "T" and camp. These dates are subject to alteration:—

## Part II. at Stonecutters.

Sunday, September 11: M.I. and A.C. Companies.  
Sunday, September 18: Artillery and Engineer Cos.  
Sunday, September 25: Scottish Company.  
Sunday, October 2: Infantry Company.  
Sunday, October 9: M.I. and A.C. Companies.  
Sunday, October 16: Portuguese Company.  
Sunday, October 23: Scottish Company.  
Sunday, October 30: Infantry Company.  
Sunday, November 6: M.I. and A.C. Cos.  
Sunday, November 13: Artillery and Engineer Cos.  
Sunday, December 18: Infantry Company.  
1928.  
Sunday, January 8: Reserve Company.  
Sunday, January 15: Portuguese Company.  
Sunday, January 22: Casuals.  
Sunday, January 29: Casuals.

Annual Camp at Fanling.  
November 18 to 20, 1927.  
25 to 27, 1927.  
December 2 to 4, 1927.  
9 to 11, 1927.  
Recruits.  
Parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, September 16, at 5.30 p.m. All those who have not passed all their Musketry Tests Nos. 1 to 6 will attend.

Artillery Company.  
Winter Training Season will commence on Thursday, September 8, at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. and will continue every Thursday until further orders.

Thursday, September 8: Gun drill. Dress: mufli.  
Mounted Infantry Co.  
Monday, September 5, at 5.15 p.m. at Kennedy Road Range, for Musketry Instruction. Members attending will draw their own rifles from the Store and proceed with them to Range in the Ford Truck.

Parade at Stables at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 6. Dress: mufli.  
Armoured Car Co.  
The Company will parade as strong as possible at 5.30 p.m. every Monday until further orders commencing on September 5, 1927.

Members are specially reminded that Part II. of the musketry course will be fired on Sunday, September 11, and it is hoped that all will make a point of attending on that date in order that future training can be devoted to Machine Gun Instruction.

## M.I. and A.C. Co.

Musketry Part II. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, September 11.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform of mufli optional, but rifles, bayonets, pouches, braces and belt must be taken.

Arms will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, September 9, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., on 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, September 10, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Infantry Company.  
On Friday, September 2, at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for a special N.C.O.'s Course of Training in Vickers Gun.

Scottish Company.  
Special Machine Gun Class as already detailed in previous orders will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 6. Dress: mufli.

Reference Orders No. 291 detailing parades for Thursday, September 8, are cancelled and the following substituted:

Thursday, September 8. Company parade. All members of Nos. 6, 8 and 7 Platoons are requested to parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: mufli.  
Company Meeting: A meeting of the Company will be held after parade on Thursday, September 8, to discuss Company Activities. A full attendance is requested.

Route March: A Company route march from Polo Ground to Taihook will take place on Thursday, September 29, and this early notice is given to enable all to attend.

Transfer.  
No. 820 Pte. B. L. W. Dunnett is transferred from No. 2 Platoon to the Artillery Company, as from August 26, 1927.

Leave.  
No. 1105 Pte. W. Wooding, Armoured Car Company, is granted leave of absence from the Corps, as from August 26, 1927, until his return to the Colony.

Resignation.  
No. 666 Pte. D. Hazel, No. 6 Platoon, is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from August 29, 1927, having left the Colony.

## NOTICES.

Motor Cycle Section.  
A meeting of the Motor Cycle Section will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, September 2, 1927, at 5.45 p.m. All mem-

## BROADWAY FOLLIES.

## SUCCESSFUL OPENING AT QUEEN'S THEATRE.

## ACCOMPLISHED DANCING.

A small but very select company which is assured of success wherever dancing, classical or modern, is appreciated is the Broadway Follies, a party of 12 in number, under Ballet Master J. Cherphino, which opened a short season at the Queen's Theatre yesterday evening before an audience which stood for the theatre's record attendance. Le Maître is well known in parts of Europe, United States and the Far East. A finished and accomplished product of one of the world's most famous dancing academies, he was for two years principal male dancer with the New York Midnight Review, and we remember his thorough going methods and artistry as a ballet master in Shanghai not very long ago. Starting with him in the Broadway Follies is Miss Helen Cook, also late premier danseuse of the New York Midnight Review and, more recently, Shanghai's night life favourite. Then there is Miss Bagdonova and Mr. Kurovsky, both accomplished dancers together with a ballet of seven well trained and light footed ladies. The remaining member of the party is Signor Adolfe Bolloiti, the possessor of a tenor voice well beyond the ordinary range and power. For six years he sang at the Milan Opera House and later went to New York to join the Metropolitan Opera House. At the Queen's Theatre last evening the Follies presented a well selected programme on a stage which though on the small side was remarkably prettily lighted. First there was Mena Vanna, termed the dance extraordinary, given by Miss Cook and Mr. Cherphino. Then followed "Quo vadis." Here the modern was mixed with the classical and the changing from period to period so cleverly accomplished that the whole took the eye as one definite interpretation well conceived. The artists were Miss Bagdonova and Mr. Kurovsky. A Gypsy dance, a pantomime of nomad life, was presented by the entire company and was the tour de force of the programme. Long, though well sustained, the dancing featured many moods from and to gay, then grave again, then passionate through a boisterous gust to a striking finale. Throughout the whole interpretation there was that indefinable air, tinged with melancholy yet ever ready to break its bonds in hilarious laughter, which characterises the folk dances of the Slavonic races. The romance was rapturously received.

Signor Bolloiti contributed selections from the better known Italian Operas and showed that he really possessed a voice of a quality outlined above. Unfortunately the arrangement and timing of the programme would not permit the encore which was so vociferously demanded.

The company is appearing at every performance in the current programme and will present a complete change of numbers on Sunday.

The picture shown yesterday well balanced the excellence of the opening part of the performance. Entitled "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut," it featured popular Jackie Coogan in a capital racing yarn. He is the youthful character of Johnny Daly the youngster who wanted to be a jockey and eventually becomes a jockey, a successful one, too, but he has to get his hair cut first. The story carries a crook trainer, a shady jockey, a lovable boarding-house keeper, a lovable little girl whose life Jackie saves, and all the fixtures that go to make up a popular film. Jackie carries it through in his usual clever way, and is as adorable as ever!

Lord Donoughmore, who as Viscount Saurdale was private secretary to Sir Henry Blake when the latter was Governor of Hong Kong, is chairman of the Special Commission which has been appointed to visit Ceylon and report on the working of the Constitution and consider proposals for its revision. A member of the Commission is Sir Matthew Nathan, a former Governor of Hong Kong.

The death is announced of Sir George Francis Bonham, Bt., who was for 40 years in the Diplomatic Service, and was the only son of Sir Samuel George Bonham, first baronet and K.C.B., who was Governor of Hong Kong and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Members are particularly requested to attend.

No. 2 Platoon Rifle Club.  
The first shoot for the Cup given by Lieut. E. F. Mitchell will be held at the Peak Range on Sunday, with September, 1927, at 9.30 p.m.

Conditions:—15 rounds rapid at 800 yards; as for Corps Championship; 10 rounds Application at 500 yards. Usual handicaps.

The following are selected to represent the Corps versus the V.R.C. at water polo on Saturday, September 3 at the night fete:—T. L. Knight, G. R. Razavet, J. R. Soares, E. Ralston, R. Strang, W. C. Simpson, D. Lyon. Reserve: V. C. Branson.

## SZECHUAN CRIME.

## ANOTHER REPORT OF MURDER.

## POSSIBLY AMERICANS.

## Beking, To-day.

A foreign message from Beking suggests that the foreigners reported to have been murdered in the province of Szechuan may not be Fitchner, Plymire and Matthews, but another party, consisting of an American family, Duncan, and Canadian family, McLeod, who are known to have been robbed once by bandits on the borders of Burma. It is possible that they were attacked again subsequently.—Reuter.

[A London message of August 30, stated:—A sensation has been caused in Germany by the report that the well-known German explorer Fitchner, and two other foreigners have been murdered in Szechuan by Tibetan tribesmen. The China Inland Mission, while it has not received confirmation of the report, is of opinion that it may refer to the party which included the missionary Matthews, who wrote to the headquarters of the Mission in April, saying that he and two or three other persons proposed to go to India from China via Tibet.]

## K.C.C. CONCERT.

## TO-MORROW NIGHT'S FINE PROGRAMME.

## CAMERONIANS BAND.

Given fine weather a most enjoyable evening should be spent at the Kowloon Cricket Club to-morrow night when an open air concert will be given by the band of the 1st Bn. the Cameronian Regiment. Kowloon residents remember with pleasure the last concert held at the K.C.C. and there is bound to be a very large attendance. There will be three intervals.

Admission to the concert is by 51 tickets.

The programme is as follows:—Overture, "William Tell" (Rossini); Duet, Miserere Scene from "Il Trovatore" (Verdi); Comic Song—Hinton "The Mountaineer"; Opera Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni); Song—Wilmott "The Bandoleiro"; Descriptive, "A Hunting Scene" (Bucalossi); Selection, "Mid of the Mountains" (Fraser-Simpson); Comic Song—Beaver "Deathless Army"; Song—Wilmott "The Florio Dance"; Comic Song—Hawkins "I might learn to love him later on"; Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1 and 3 (Brahms); Pot Pourri, "Melodious Memories" (Fincke); A Dramatic Interlude—Porter and Hughes; Comic Song—Beaver "Bunga, Bunga"; Grand Fantasia, "Battle of Waterloo" (Eckersburg).

## BANDITS BUSY.

## MISSIONARY RELEASED; OTHER TWO STILL HELD.

Harbin, Aug. 12. A Danish missionary, a clerk and a railway employee were kidnapped by Chinese bandits from the popular summer resort of Erchen-dzianzy, near Harbin, in a daring night raid which threw the hundreds of people at the resort in panic and caused a stampede for the railway station.

Missionary Convinces Brigands.  
The missionary, able to speak Chinese, was released after he had explained to the bandit chieftain he was a poor priest for whom nobody would pay a ransom. The clerk and the railway man still are held but troops are reported to have surrounded the bandits and their rescue is expected.

The raid was carried out by several hundred bandits with the utmost daring. A dance was in progress at the resort hotel and many people were chatting and playing bridge in nearby bungalows. A bridge player, just doubling a bid of three trumps, looked up in one of the bungalows to face a rifle held in the hands of a villainous bandit. At the same time other bandits began shooting out lights in the hotel and in the bungalows.

Holiday Makers Flee.  
The holiday makers from Harbin were frantic and fled, chiefly toward the railway station. It was some hours before order was restored and a check showed that the three men had been kidnapped.

The missionary returned next morning from the bandit camp and said the bandits had fixed the ransom of the two prisoners at \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively. The Chinese authorities at once despatched a strong detachment of troops to the bandit camps and fighting started.—United Press.

A Chinese was last night removed to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the right thigh as the result of being shot at by Chinese detective No. 208 who found the man climbing up a ladder at the rear of No. 101 "Aplu" Street, Shamshuipo, apparently with intent to commit a felony.

## Shadows Before.

## COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

## Entertainments.

September 2—Queen's Theatre; Jackie Coogan in "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut" and the Broadway Follies.

September 2—World Theatre; Douglas MacLennan in "Seven Keys To Baldpate."

September 2—Star Theatre, Kowloon; Viola Dana and Robert Agnew in "Wild Cats Lane."

September 2—Variety concert by Entertainment Committee, 7 p.m.

September 3—Grand Concert at the City Hall, 6.30 p.m.

September 4—Kowloon Docks band concert, 5 p.m.

October 1—H.K. & W.G. & M.C.L.'s "Fun o' The Fair," Lee Gardens.

## Sports.

September 1—Ping Pong League: T. Institute v. S.C.A.A. (C.C.Y.M.S.).

September 2—Ping Pong League: St. Peter's Y.M.C. v. C.R.C. (Y.M.C.A.).

September 3—Victoria Recreation Club night fete, 9.15 p.m.

September 3—H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Club de Recreo, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

September 3—Lawn Bowls Division I, Kowloon Dock v. Talkoo; Kowloon Bowling Green v. Civil Service; Division II, Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C.

September 4—Baseball: Filipinos v. Japanese.

September 5—Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U. v. St. Louis Club (C.C.Y.M.S.).

October 8—Hong Kong Jockey Club's sixth extra race meeting at Happy Valley Race Course.

Lammert's Auctions.

September 4—At Lammert Bros' Sales Room, Duddell Street, miscellaneous goods, and sundry furniture, 11 a.m.

September 5—Annual meeting of Hong Kong Philharmonic Society at St. John's Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.

September 5—Hong Kong Hockey Club meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

September 6—Meeting of the Management Committee of the H. K. Football League, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

September 6—Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.

September 16—Annual general meeting of Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society, City Hall, 5.45 p.m.

## Miscellaneous.

September 4—Social gathering in St. John's Cathedral Hall, 6 p.m.

September 5—Chinese Language School under the auspices of the H.K. General Chamber of Commerce re-opens.

September 8—Seventh Yearly Drawing of Debentures of the Hong Kong Club, Club House, 11 a.m.

September 10—Picnic by motor car for inmates of the Blind Home at Kowloon, organised by St. Peter's Y.M.C.

September 12—St. Stephen's College re-opens.

September 24—Entries close for the sixth extra race meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, noon.

September 29—H.K.V.D.C. route march from Polo Ground to Taihook.

December 5—Matriculation, Senior & Junior Local Examinations at the Hong Kong University, Bonham Road.

## NOTICES.

## HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, 16th September, 1927, at 5.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

P. TOD,

Joint Hon. Secretary.  
Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

## HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th October, 1927, & MONDAY, 10th October, 1927 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at Twelve O'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 24th September, 1927.  
Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

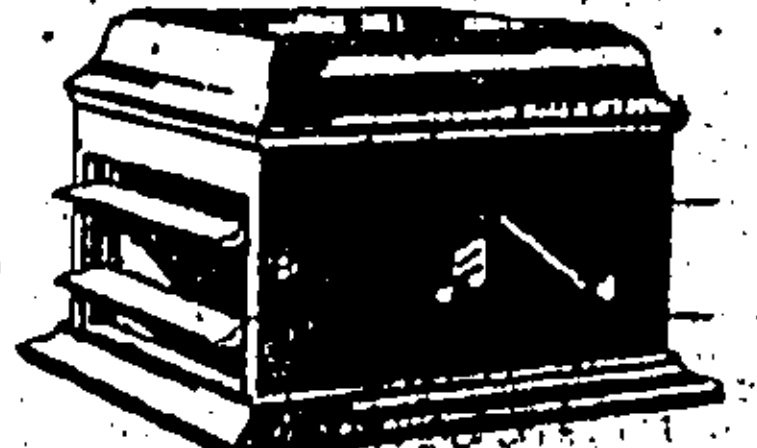


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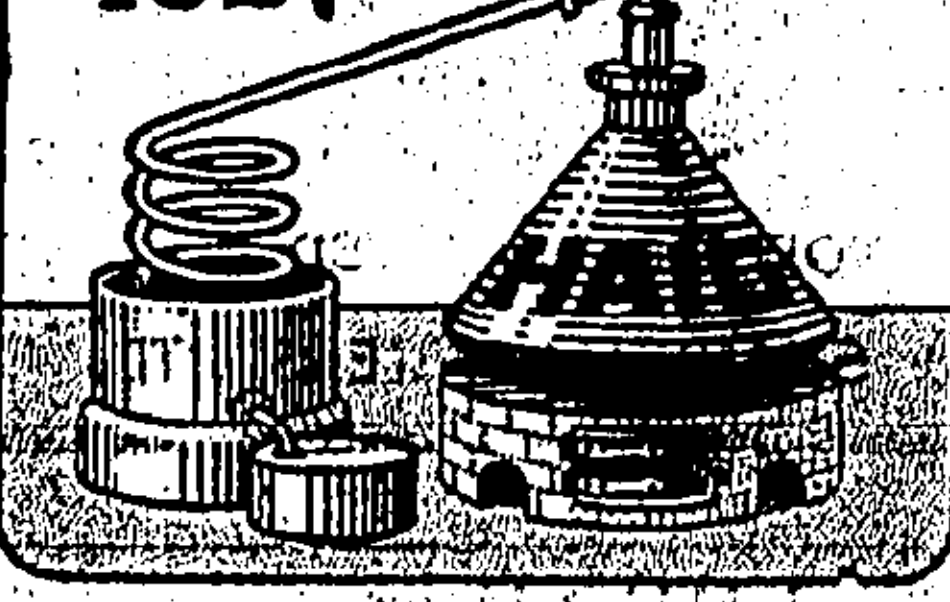
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## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The B.M.C. in Tientsin has decided, owing to the fluctuations of copper coinage, to fix the minimum rate at 10 cents silver and the fare for one hour at 30 cents silver.

Tsang Ding-fau, General Pei Chung-hsi's Chief of Staff is acting Defence Commissioner of Shanghai during his chief's absence in Nanking. He has declared martial law in all Chinese territory between the hours of midnight and daybreak (4 a.m.).

Two new Bills were read a first time at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday, these being the Bill to amend the Asylum Ordinance and the Bill to enable certain hillside areas to be declared prohibited areas with a view to the protection of afforestation operations.

The Canton Administration Council have passed a special taxation order of 50 cents a mow on farm land payable with the annual payment on farm tax. The money is to be put towards the construction of public roads. The present Commissioner of Public Highways in Kwangtung is Mr. Albert H. S. Chuck, a returned student from America.

Such has been the success of the civil air service between Cairo and Basra that there is a prospect of its extension to Karachi shortly, thus effecting a saving of seven days in the Home mails from Egypt. When the scheme for the air services between Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon is complete, there will be a through service from Cairo to Rangoon.

While Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh was driving motor car No. 500 belonging to the Talkoo Sugar Refinery along Praya East yesterday, a Chinese boy suddenly ran across the road from the reclamation, and crossed the front of the car. He was knocked down. Mr. Greenhalgh immediately stopped the car and had the lad removed to the Government Civil Hospital to have his injuries attended to.

The latest number of the "B.A.T. Bulletin" received here records the arrival at Home of Mr. Robert Bailey (director), Mr. A. L. Dickson (legal adviser), Messrs. W. W. England, F. W. Salter, H. M. Johnson, H. G. Tilley, S. R. Gots, P. R. White, J. V. Webb and H. C. Harran. It contains also a reprint of a notice in the "North-China Daily News" regarding Mr. Herbert Langley's first appearance with the American Players at the Carlton Theatre in the parts of "Hugh" (the waiter) and "Rub" Whiting, the District Attorney, in "The Sign on the Door" to which is added the note:—"Mr. Langley, who is so well known in the amateur theatrical world, is to be heartily congratulated on his continued success."

A Russian officer is to establish an aeroplane repair base at Tsang-kow.

Within the next ten days the police are inspecting the various kinds of motor-cars in Tientsin for record.

The Soviet aviator, Shostakoff, who "hopped off" from Moscow on the 20th ultimo, arrived at Tachikawa on the outskirts of Tokyo shortly after noon on September 1.

The metal trades workers in New South Wales are determined not to accept piece-work conditions, and threaten to strike if the employers attempt to enforce the award. Over 6,000 men would be directly involved in a strike.

Redoubled efforts are to be made by Japanese business men to protect their interests in China according to the "Japan Chronicle." At a joint meeting of the Osaka group and Tokyo-Yokohama trade representatives, held in the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce in Mr. Yonezato, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and Mr. Funatsu, President of the Japan Master Spinners' Association in China, read reports on unfair taxation. Views were exchanged and it was decided to secure the co-operation of other trade organisations.

It is announced that in order to remove the existing impression of exclusiveness implied by the name of the English Church at Dairen, hitherto used to designate the community church, it has been decided to call it by the name of St. Paul's. Appeals have been made for subscriptions toward the cost of building a larger church. The services are held in accordance with the orthodoxy of the Church of England (which is practically the same as the Episcopal Church of America) and the Japanese Seikokwai. The Bishop of the diocese is the Right Rev. Frank L. Norris, D.D., Bishop in North China.

A thief broke the show window of the Kwong Sang shop in Ice House Street on Wednesday night by smashing the glass with a brick and helped himself to a quantity of jade ornaments. Apparently in fear of being discovered by the watchmen, the thief did not stop to pick and choose the contents of the window. In his hurry he just grabbed up a handful of the ornaments lying near to the broken glass, and left untouched other valuable articles. His haul consisted of two pairs of ear pendants and a bracelet, all made of jade stone. The broken show window and the theft was discovered at 8 a.m. yesterday by an assistant of the Kwong Sang firm when he went down to open the shop for the day's business. The value of the stolen articles has been put down as \$130 by the shop assistant.

The new ruling of the Ministry of Finance of the Nationalist Government at Wuhan that the Inland Tax be paid in silver instead of government notes has been put into force.

Passengers between Peitaiho and Tientsin cannot but be alarmed at the appearance of bandits along the line. Trains have been delayed several times in order to foil them, when they were believed to be waiting in ambush to repeat the outrageous affair at Lincheng.

The Hospital Comforts Committee begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of the following: Curtains for the Chapel ("Diocesan Boys' School" Hospital) from the Women's Guild; parcels of literature from Mrs. C. C. Stark, Mrs. A. T. Hamilton and Mrs. Minett.

Following two prosecutions for keeping No. 62, Portland Street, as an illegal house, the Police summoned the landlord, Li Hin Man, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, on a charge of allowing his premises to be used for immoral purposes. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

The ferrymen in Canton are charging two cents for a trip across the river, instead of the legal charge of one cent. The owners of the wharves also wish to charge higher rentals. This means that the boatmen will have to part with some of their increased earnings, and they are not willing to do so. By the dispute, the public is put to a great deal of inconvenience, but the local authorities are afraid to mediate, and on urgent request of the public, the boatmen have decided to resume service but not to pay the increased rent.

Another concert is to be given at Kowloon Dock Bathing beach on Sunday afternoon, the band being that of the 1st Queen's Royal Regiment (by permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers). The programme, which commences at 5 p.m. with selections from the band with the massed band and drums uniting at 6.15 p.m., is as follows: Band music, 1. Grand Selection, "Merrie England" (German); 2. Waltz, "Because I love you" (Florent); 3. Selection, "No no Nanette" (Yonmans); 4. Trombone Solo, "The Joywheel" (Sutton), (Soloist) Bandman G. H. Dill; 5. The Reminiscences of Scotland (arr. Godfrey); Massed Band and Drums: 1. Bugle March, "Les Clowns Anglaises"; 2. (Drums) March, "Controversy" (Turpin); 3. Band March, "The Indian Love Call" and "Rose Marie" (Friml); 4. Drums, "Retreat"; 5. Band and Drums March, "Who" from "Sunday" (Gershwin); 6. Band and Drums Slow March "The Colours"; Quick March, "Imperial Britain"; 7. Band and Drums, The Wee MacGregor Patrol. (Amers); Regimental Marches. Conductor: Band Sergt. E. Manley.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Judge Peter Grain, of H.B.M. Supreme Court, will leave Shanghai for a round trip for three weeks.

Mr. W. A. Noel Davies, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Singapore, and Mrs. Noel Davies are proceeding home on leave.

Mr. Irving Hu, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Union Trading Company, which recently went into liquidation, has been arrested and imprisoned.

Mr. Shui Shih-ling, late manager of the Tsingtao Bank, and late Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who was recently set free from prison, has again been rearrested.

Dr. C. C. Taffs, Medical Officer, Seremban, has been transferred to Kuala Lipis. Dr. F. L. Patterson, of Kuala Lumpur, is acting for him until the arrival of Dr. R. G. Keays from home.

The legal representatives of the late John Lott (who died as a result of the dive made into shallow water in the open-air swimming pool) are claiming \$3,000 damages from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dr. Edward Hindle has been elected to the Beit Senior Fellowship for research in tropical medicine, of a value of \$1,000 for five years, in respect of the subject of "Spirochaetosis, with special reference to the causation of yellow fever." Dr. Edward Hindle has been during the past two years employed in the Kala-azar Commission's research work in North China. He is one of the most distinguished Anglo-American biologists.

By the "Mongolia," Chief Justice Sherlock has booked passage for Malaya.

Mr. Kiang Cha-mei, the newly-appointed Shanghai magistrate, has assumed his new post.

Admiral Bristol, the new Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Bristol, are arriving at Shanghai by the s.s. "Athos II."

Mrs. E. Buxton, of Kuala Lumpur, who recently underwent an operation in the General Hospital, Singapore, is making good progress towards recovery.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. F. Patstone, it was decided to invite Mr. G. Okada to serve on the Land Commission. Mr. Okada has accepted.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Christian Conrad, who is reported to be in Shanghai, connected with the silk industry.

A cable has been received from Mr. G. W. A. Trimmer, Chairman and General Manager of the Singapore Harbour Board, who is at present at home on leave, stating that his mother died suddenly on August 11 while on holiday in Cornwall.

Dr. Joaquin Quintos, prominent Manila physician, died on August 8. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party but counted among his many friends, outstanding political leaders. Senate President Quezon in a statement said the country lost in the death of Dr. Quintos one of the country's foremost physicians and patriots.

Dr. Wu Lih Teh (Goh Lean Tuck), the plague expert, is expected in Malaya in the latter part of October on his way to India to attend the seventh congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which opens at Calcutta on December 5. Dr. Wu Lih Teh, who has many relatives and friends in Malaya, will stay here for about a fortnight.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. J. Sproule who has been to Alor Star for the Court of Appeal, has returned to Penang.

Mr. E. B. Gregory, manager of the leaf department of the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Shanghai, is retiring in the near future.

Mrs. D. R. Mackenzie, wife of the Peking agent of Jardine, Matheson and Company, has left Peking on a three weeks' holiday at Chinwangtao.

Rear-Admiral Cameron may proceed to Chungking, accompanying the commercial delegation which is making an investigation of river ports to ascertain whether it is possible to resume normal trading.

Mr. L. W. Tivy, manager of Katoyang estate, Tanjong Malim, has been appointed a member of the Assessment Committee for Rubber Restriction during the absence of Mr. P. J. R. Waugh on home leave.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and Mr. J. Mackenzie Young left Peking on the 20th for Harbin whence they will travel to Taitshar and other points in Manchuria. They expect to be away for several weeks, examining fossil beds.

Mr. W. Dingle, one of North China's old timers, resident in Peking for upwards of twenty years, is leaving Peking for his home in Cornwall. The declining health of his father necessitates his presence with his family. Mr. Dingle has a very wide circle of friends in Peking and Tientsin who will miss his company.

The wisdom shown by Mr. McBain in bringing a motor boat with him for his holiday at Tientsin is something that people will suitably follow, says the "Tientsin Times" of the August 16. It would greatly enhance the pleasures of their Tientsin vacations. On Tuesday Mr. McBain took a party of friends to Lashan Bay, to the wonderful bamboo groves and temples that cannot be reached by motor road. The trip was made without any local native pilot aboard, and no treacherous obstacles to navigation were encountered.

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### A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

The past week has seen a change in the fortunes of the war in China. The Northern advance has been stemmed on the banks of the Yangtze River, where the Nationalists, despite the absence of Chiang Kai-shek, are making a determined stand. The Northerners, for their part, are very confident, and look forward to soon being in Shanghai again, with their chief, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, as virtual ruler of China. Kwangtung and Kwangsi, of course, would not come under his dominance.

The full series of events leading up to the Nationalists' dramatic stand against a superior and victorious force is told in this week's "Overland Mail."

The news of importance so far as Hong Kong is concerned is the piracy of two coastal vessels, one British and the other Chinese owned. In both instances the vessels were taken to Bias Bay. Full stories appear in the "Overland," together with all other local news, including complete sporting and social engagements. Let us send the "Overland" home for you.

#### READY TO-DAY.

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**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."**

## MUSIC • DRAMA • FILMS.

### NEW GIRL SINGER.

"NATURALISING" U.S. OPERA.

The announcement that another American girl is under contract with the pre-eminent Metropolitan Opera House to sing leading roles only promises musical New York a summer of clamour that may exceed that attending Marion Talley's announcement less than two years ago.

Until her debut next autumn, when the New York critics will have their first go at her, Ethel Ave is a storm-centre only of human interest, for her story is unquestionably a dramatic one. One may not ethically discuss yet the quality of Miss Ave's dramatic soprano voice, but that she has passed the trying audition of the musical court and won her contract at all makes her a public figure.

Like Miss Talley, Miss Ave comes from the West—not the wide open spaces of the interior, but from the quite civilised little city of Galveston, Texas. She is 27 years old, attractive, apparently devoid of the proverbial operatic temperament, thoroughly American. She comes of a minister's family. Her father, an Episcopalian rector now dead, said to her when she suggested several years ago that her voice might lead to a public career: "I would sooner see you dead here at my feet than appearing before footlights."

Sister's Help.

And so she came to New York seven years ago. She had a sister there in social settlement work. But for that sister she could not have borne the expense of studying, for never a remittance came from home. Nearly three years ago she first sang professionally.

The furor over American-born singers in the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company began some three or four years ago when Mr. William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, declared before a New York business men's club that to qualify for the Metropolitan one's name must end with "ach, oft, eli, or etti." Forthwith there began a demand to "naturalise" the Metropolitan. Gatti-Casazza, the impresario, and Otto Kahn, the financier and chairman of the Metropolitan board of directors, promptly denied any prejudice against American voices, protesting that really decided sympathy had been shown toward those born in America.

Miss Ethel Ave's professional name will be Ethel Dreda.

### GIRL PIANIST OF 4.

Dorothy Johnson, the four-year-old daughter of a music teacher, has astounded the staff of the Chicago Musical College.

During a scholarship competition while the judges were concealed behind a curtain so that they were unable to identify the contestants, Dorothy sat at the piano and played Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, followed it with Bach's Prelude in C-major.

When she appeared to receive the prize the judges declared that she presented "the most remarkable case of imitative talent in their experience."

Dorothy's mother said she had given her daughter little instruction; the girl had picked up about 30 compositions by simply hearing them.

### HEIFETZ INJURES FINGER.

Heifetz injured a finger in Melbourne a few days ago and carried out his recital that evening in, occasionally, a good deal of pain. While he was about to get out of a motor car on the previous evening the first finger of his left hand caught in a book. It began to swell and as treatment did not bring relief the violinist thought a bone might have been broken. The X-ray showed there was no need for fear. Heifetz then had his finger "baked" by the electrical process. By the after-

### "MOVIES" IN GERMANY.

Interesting sidelights on the German reaction to motion pictures, indigenous and foreign, are given by the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" in a recent review. The German, he says, is apt to take his politics to the pictures. "An English audience," his article proceeds, "would be inclined to welcome with a pleasure unclouded by political arrière-pensée the spectacle of the big, ugly bully of a policeman being suitably knocked on the head by the down-trodden, but still handsome, son of the people. When, however, this happened in the film version of Hauptmann's 'Weavers,' recently produced in Berlin, half the audience, cheered because it disapproved of authority and reaction, and the other half hissed because it disapproved of revolution."

"This political view of the films has been fostered by the controversies over the production of Russian 'revolutionary' films, which rendered an unbiased, aesthetic estimate of for example, 'The Cruiser Potemkin,' almost impossible in Germany, and by 'Nationalist' pictures, such as 'Fridericus Rex' and 'Bismarck.' (One may contrast the recent popularity in Austria of films depicting the pre-war glories of the Austrian Court and army which delighted Viennese audiences mainly because the cavalry officers, their horses, their mistresses, and their uniforms were all so pretty.)"

"It is natural that this habit of expecting political tendencies in films, combined with the acute national sensitiveness to ridicule, should have led Germany to regard with suspicion and indignation films of supposedly 'anti-German' character in foreign countries. Even Charlie Chaplin is widely supposed to be absorbed in iniquitous anti-German propaganda, on the strength, apparently, of 'Shoulder Arms.'"

An official campaign was started to achieve the withdrawal of such films. The German Ambassador to the United States protested to the American Government. German diplomatic and consular representatives protested likewise wherever "anti-German" films appeared, and regularly "reported" progress to the German Foreign Office. Protests were also made to the Polish Government against the showing in Warsaw of 'The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.' However, the campaign met with small success. Then the Association of German Cinema Proprietors was induced to pass a resolution threatening to make all business relations with Germany impossible for foreign firms responsible for "anti-German" films unless such films were withdrawn by June 1 of this year. The firm of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer was named. The same firm had already received a request from the Central Organisation of the German Film Industry to withdraw the film 'Mare Nostrum' (being shown at that time in France) on the ground that it was a mischievous film of the kind which the International Film Congress in Paris last year had unanimously agreed ought not to be produced. The German Film Industry hoped that the Americans, although they had not taken part in the Congress, would be none the less anxious to avoid causing bad blood among nations.

"Unfortunately," the "Times" writer goes on, "the movement towards the general abolition of such films thus led by the German film industry, the German Foreign Office, and the German Cinema Proprietors' Association, is hampered, and even given an air of insincerity by the continued exhibition in Germany of films strongly directed against Poland. These the Germans defend, rather naively, it appears, by drawing a line of demarcation between propaganda films and 'Hetz' films—'Hetz' being a word signifying a goading, an inflammatory incitement. It is, says the writer quoted, a dubious distinction."

neon there was improvement, but if he played the strain might be injurious. Heifetz decided to keep his engagement, but on the doctor's orders did not touch his violin before the concert. That day, it is stated was the first for years on which she had not practised. Heifetz had his finger bled again the next day and one more treatment was given for safety.

### PRINCE POSES.

"COME ON AND FIRE AWAY... I MUST BE OFF."

Just before noon on July 15 the Prince of Wales drove to Pathé Freres, in Wardour-street, in order to take part in one of the episodes of the film "Remembrance" which the British Legion is producing for release on Armistice Day.

It is the story of three British heroes "broke in our wars," their vicissitudes, ending in the help they receive through the famous Haig Fund, in which the Prince has shown such immense personal interest in the last nine years.

His share in the picture is to sit in his room at York House, St. James's, and assist the work of the Legion.

An exact replica of that room was made in Pathe's studio, and when the Prince entered it he was perfectly at home.

He sat down before his desk and submitted to the expert instructions of Mr. George King, the author of "Remembrance," and Mr. Bert Wynne, the Legion director.

#### Paint No. 5.

The Prince had to have his face powdered and smeared with paint, like any film star.

The paint is professionally known as Grease Paint No. 5. Mr. King applied it profusely and when he had finished, the Prince's face was as yellow as a chrysanthemum.

He looked at himself in a mirror and said, "This is terrible."

"No, sir," said Mr. King "you look splendid; you now have the perfect photographic face."

"Come on," laughed the Prince, "and fire away."

So the camera men hurried on with their work while the Prince took a sheet of note-paper and wrote a letter to Earl Haig congratulating him on the success of Poppy Day and expressing the hope that it would be even greater as the years went by.

He talked of film work in the States, remarking that money and climate were the chief causes of American success in the picture world.

"I'm afraid," he said, "we haven't too much of either over here just now."

There was a merry laugh, and then the paint was removed, and the face, rather sore (as the Prince observed), was freely powdered.

"I must be off," he said looking at his watch, "I'm lunching with my brother at the Guildhall."

#### Lord Haig and His Film Face.

Earl Haig was "shot" during mail week—and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. The "shooting" took place in the Pathe Freres studios, where the famous soldier went to take part in the British Legion film, "Remembrance."

The Prince of Wales previously visited the studio, in order to be filmed while writing a letter to Earl Haig. The latter attended there in order to read the Prince's letter and reply to it.

One of the most interesting things which resulted from his first experience as a film actor was that the Earl learnt from Mr. Bert Wynne, the producer, that he has a "film face."

His lordship's features proved to be so good from the camera man's point of view, that it was not necessary for him to use grease-paint. All he had to do was to have his face powdered because of the intensity of the lights which were thrown upon him.

The "set" in which the Earl acted was a reproduction of his study. When he entered he had to seat himself at his desk, and then wait while the lights were trained upon him and the three cameras focussed.

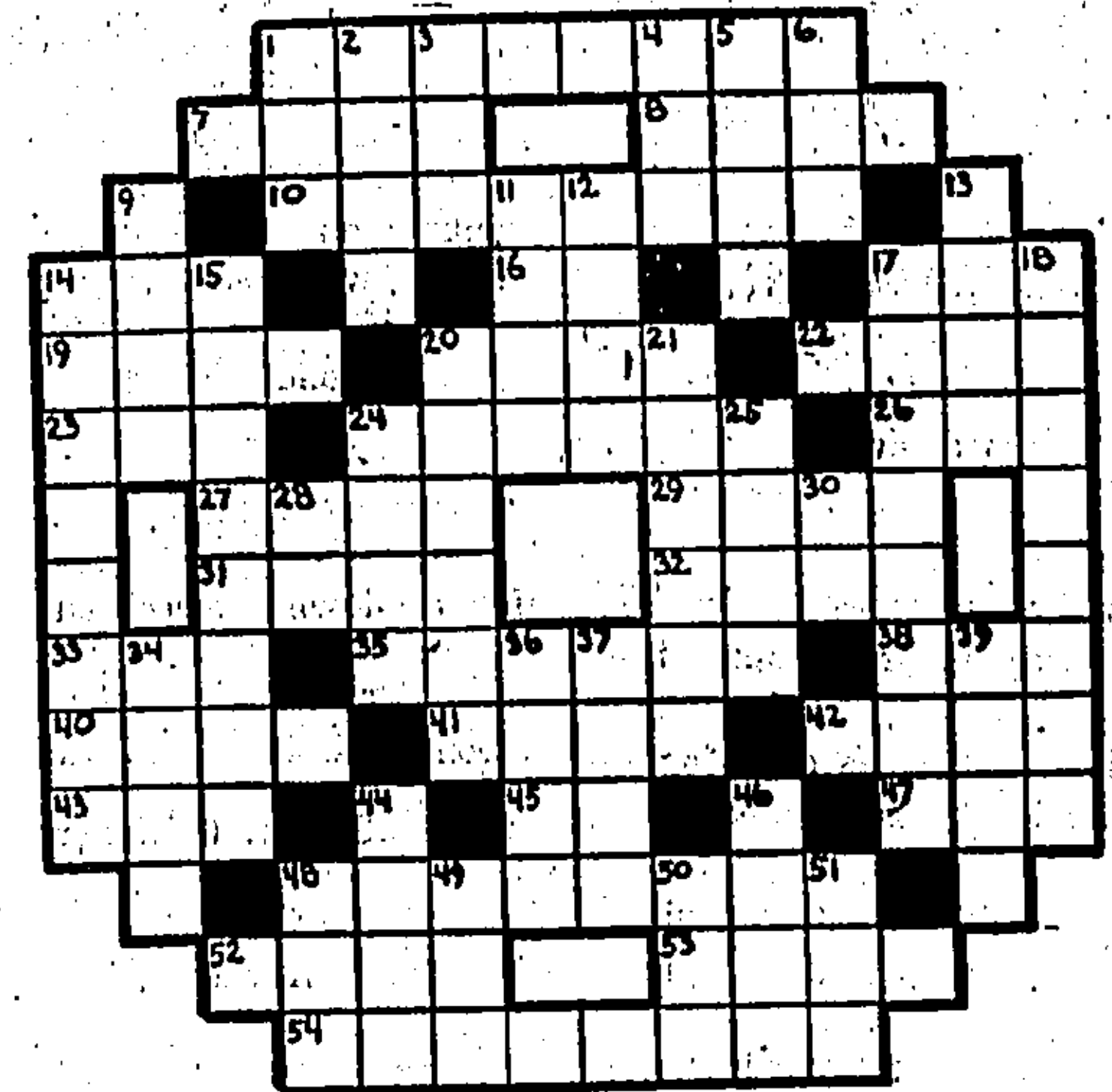
After this had been done, Mr. Wynne shouted, "Lights and cameras—go." This was Earl Haig's cue, and, like a thoroughly well-trained film actor, he began at the proper moment to sort the correspondence set out on his mahogany desk. Finding the Prince's letter, he opened it and read it with great interest. He then picked up his pen, drew a sheet of notepaper from a stand at his side, and wrote a letter in reply.

It all sounds very simple, but the whole thing took about 20 minutes, and Earl Haig was greatly interested to find how much careful attention has to be given to detail if a film is to be "shot" successfully.

While the scene was being taken, Earl Haig had lights totalling over a quarter of a million candle-power turned on him from a dozen or more

### DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



#### HORIZONTAL

- 1-A small particle of wood
- 7-The center
- 8-A place for baking
- 10-Made grimy
- 14-To slip
- 16-Continuation
- 17-A chart
- 19-Fixed limit of time
- 20-A simper
- 22-Destiny
- 23-Employ
- 24-Sentenced to eternal punishment
- 26-Conjunction meaning "and not"
- 27-Part of a boat
- 29-A word used as the name of a thing
- 31-Hotel
- 32-A quantity of medicine
- 33-A boy
- 35-Delicate
- 38-An intoxicating drink

#### HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 40-Level
- 41-A loud prolonged sound
- 42-Bedides
- 43-Performed
- 45-Proposition
- 47-Affirmative answer
- 48-Labelled
- 52-Ornamental border
- 53-A Great Lake
- 54-To produce

#### VERTICAL

- 1-To weep
- 2-Plunder
- 3-A limb
- 4-Boy's name (familiar)
- 5-Always
- 6-A color
- 8-Tails
- 11-Space
- 12-A metal
- 13-A Roman philosopher

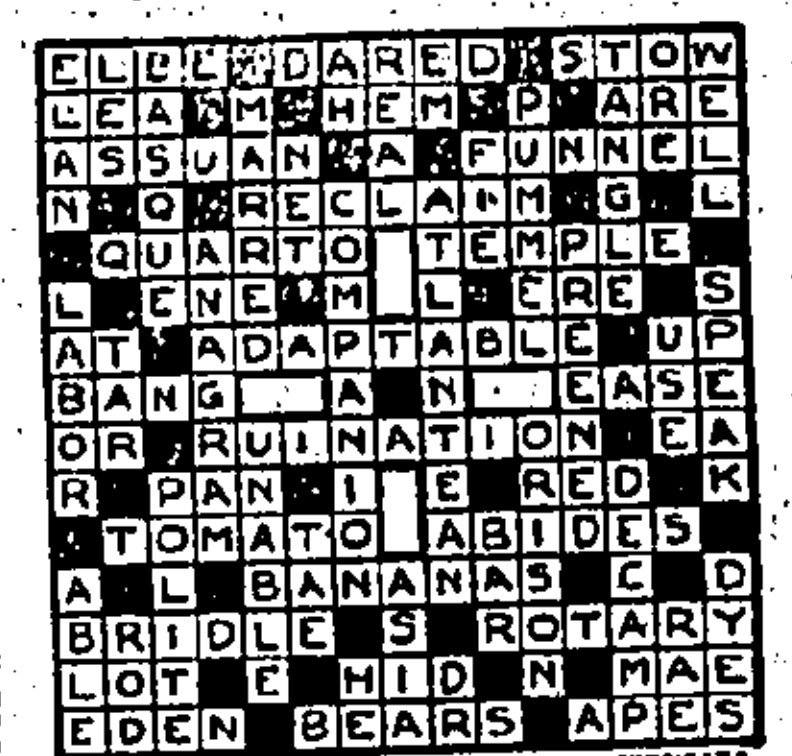
#### VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 14-Tripped
- 15-Sat in authority over others
- 17-Polite
- 18-Floating scent
- 20-Not real (comparative degree)
- 21-One who makes a loan
- 24-A small depression
- 25-An entrance
- 26-An article
- 30-Pronoun
- 34-Greedy
- 35-A narrow place
- 37-Native of Denmark
- 39-Employed
- 44-Await
- 45-Buoy
- 46-A flap
- 48-Prefix meaning "with"
- 50-A beverage
- 51-To cease living

**SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.**  
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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## COLONY'S BUDGET.

General Review By H.E. The Governor.

## PRE-EMINENCE AS A PORT.

## Last Year's Revenue Below Expectations.

## "CA' CANNY" POLICY FOR 1928.

Other than increases in fees at Government Schools and for steamship and steam launch surveys, there are no changes contemplated in the revenue for next year, it was indicated by the Colonial Secretary in introducing the Budget at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The meeting was noteworthy for a masterly review of the Colony's finances over a period of thirty years, by H.E. the Governor, in which the importance of Hong Kong as a port was particularly stressed and figures given showing that Hong Kong retained her position as one of the world's premier ports.

Among items referred to in the introduction of the Budget was the shortage in revenue last year compared with expectations, the liquor taxes being considerably below amount budgeted for and opium revenue and stamp taxes being considerably down.

The need for tackling the malaria problem of the Colony on a more comprehensive scale was stressed and it was indicated that a trained malaria research officer was to be specially appointed.

Economy is the watchword of the budget and many works are being held up. Others are being financed by the loan which the Government is about to float.

## ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.

## The Governor's Speech.

H.E. The Governor said—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.—When framing the Colony's budget for a future year, it is always wise to look back over the past, in order to estimate the stability of our financial position, to measure the rate of colonial progress and development, and thereby to get an insight (if possible) into what the coming years have in store for us. Such retrospect is valuable even in normal times; but, when times are abnormal, when the Colony has been subjected to special storm and strain, when China—of which Hong Kong is geographically speaking a part—has been swept by Bolshevism and devastated by civil war, and when an end of the chaos and anarchy now unhappily prevalent in the Eighteen Provinces is not yet in sight, retrospect becomes essential and must be carried further into the past than usual. On this occasion, therefore, as a preface to the introduction of next year's budget by the Colonial Secretary, I propose briefly to review the Colony's financial history for the past thirty years, from 1897 to 1926, both years included.

Chronologists reckon thirty years to be a generation, and the thirty years in question do in fact coincide with the service in Hong Kong of several official members now seated at this Council table. They coincide very nearly with the period of my own experience of Hong Kong; and there are also unofficial members of this Council who have had personal knowledge of Hong Kong throughout these years. I have, however, chosen this period mainly for three other reasons, the first being that it is practically co-extensive with the time during which the New Territories have formed part of the Colony, the second being that 1900 was the Boxer year and that useful lessons may be drawn from a comparison of conditions in the Colony then and now, and the third being that at the commencement of this period our 1893 loan had been fully expended and that since then the Colony's development has been financed almost entirely from annual revenue.

## Thirty Years Ago.

Thirty years ago, on January 1, 1897, the Colony's surplus balances amounted to \$548,964. The revenue of the Colony collected during 1897 was \$2,686,914 and the expenditure was \$2,641,409. The total civil population of the Colony in that year was estimated to be 248,565 souls; the total shipping engaged in foreign trade entered and cleared at Hong Kong, excluding junks, was 12,124,599 tons and of this total 67 per cent. was British. It is interesting to place in immediate juxtaposition the figures for last year. On January 1, 1926, the Colony's surplus balances amounted to \$6,113,482. The revenue collected during 1926 was \$21,131,581 and the expenditure was \$23,524,715. The total civil population of the Colony was estimated to be 874,420 souls; the total shipping engaged in foreign trade entered and cleared at Hong Kong, excluding

followed a land-boom in Hong Kong and Kowloon; and the recent statistics of the revenue of this Colony from land-sales are so significant that I give them in full:—

Revenue from land-sales.	
1919 .....	\$ 263,960
1920 .....	556,849
1921 .....	1,634,098
1922 .....	2,721,804
1923 .....	3,488,797
1924 .....	1,909,236
1925 .....	570,243
1926 .....	286,342

We were, therefore, last year back again at the pre-boom figures of 1919; but at the height of the boom, during 1923, the Colony derived more money from land sales alone than the amount of its total annual revenue prior to the beginning of this century.

## The Recent Boycott.

The land-boom was already on the decline, when Bolshevism intruded, launched against this Colony the anti-British boycott which began in June, 1925. It is interesting in retrospect to observe how little injury that boycott did to Hong Kong. In one way it even did good, for it united the Chinese and European communities of this Colony, as they had never been united before, in a fixed determination to destroy the menace of Bolshevism and to root out communism from among us. I venture to believe that the same determination now animates the Government of the Kuangtung Province and I hope, therefore, that it may not be long before the old spirit of friendship and co-operation will again prevail between Hong Kong and Canton to our mutual advantage.

In considering the stability of our financial position it is, of course, necessary to examine the principal sources from which our revenue is derived, and in this respect also a comparison between the years 1897 and 1926 is full of interest. Such a comparison has been made in detail in the sessional paper to which I have already referred. I need, therefore, only deal with the chief items and my task is simplified by the fact that of last year's total revenue 77.7 per cent. was derived from no more than fifteen sources, the figures for which I have tabulated for convenience's sake side by side with the corresponding figures for the year 1897.

Heads of Revenue.	1926.
Assessed taxes .....	3,636,668
Stamp duties .....	2,928,339
Opium monopoly .....	2,831,305
Tobacco duties .....	1,835,345
Liquor duties .....	1,186,313
Postage .....	698,407
Crown rent of leased land (including the New Territories) ..	664,105
Railway .....	538,045
Water supply .....	471,679
Liquor licences .....	398,898
Land sales .....	286,342
Kowloon West Ferry licence .....	247,130
Carriage, chair, etc., licences .....	240,166
Interest .....	237,444
Markets .....	232,594
Total .....	16,428,770

Heads of Revenue.	1897.
Assessed taxes .....	429,136
Stamp duties .....	252,216
Opium monopoly .....	286,000
Tobacco duties .....	—
Liquor duties .....	—
Postage .....	268,616
Crown rent of leased lands (including the New Territories) ..	241,798*
Railway .....	—
Water supply .....	110,047
Liquor licences .....	67,136
Land sales .....	224,500
Kowloon West Ferry licence .....	—
Carriage, chair, etc., licences .....	43,823
Interest .....	4,576
Markets .....	70,519
Total .....	1,997,867

## Opium Revenue.

\*—Exclusive of New Territories.

In 1897 there was no railway, nor was there a Kowloon West Ferry. Liquor duties were first imposed in 1909 and tobacco duties in 1916. So these four sources of revenue did not exist in 1897. Nevertheless the remaining eleven items produced 74.8 per cent. of that year's income; and were, therefore, then as now, the principal foundations of the Colony's financial structure. A scrutiny of these heads of revenue shows that each one of them is sound. Objection might perhaps be taken in some quarters to the revenue derived by the Colony from opium; which is now 13.3 per cent. of our total income and was 10.6 per cent. of the total in 1897, thus showing at first sight a relative increase. But, whereas in 1897 the sale of opium in Hong Kong was farmed out by the Government to a

Chinese syndicate, there has since 1914 been a Government monopoly, which is run with a view to control of the traffic rather than to profit.

Therefore, in order to arrive at a just comparison, it is necessary to deduct from last year's opium revenue the cost of manufacture, namely \$690,913; and the remaining \$2,140,392 can then properly be compared with the net revenue of \$286,000 derived by this Government from opium in 1897. So it results that the Colony's opium revenue last year was 10.1 per cent. of our total income, while in 1897 it was 10.6 per cent., and the apparent relative increase vanishes. Moreover, this Government is very willing to prohibit the consumption of opium in the Colony and to forego its revenue from this source as soon as the production and consumption of opium in China are suppressed. Until then prohibition is not a practical proposition in Hong Kong, and all we can do is to keep the price high enough to make opium a luxury and yet not so high as further to encourage smuggling.

## Colony's Population.

Turning now to the statistics of the Colony's population, it is necessary first of all to observe that these figures have by no means the same degree of accuracy as the financial returns. There was a census in 1901, in 1911 and 1921; but for the intervening years the total civil population is only an estimate based upon the excess of births over deaths and of immigration over emigration. Towards the end of an inter-censal period these figures are apt to be wide of the mark, and this fact no doubt accounts for the sharp rises in 1911 and 1921, when the previous estimates were suddenly corrected by actual enumeration. The full figures are given in the sessional paper No. 4 of 1927, to which I have already referred. The figures for the census years are:—

1901 total civil population	290,124
1911 do.	464,277
1921 do.	686,680

Consequently the rate of increase in the population during the first decade was 60 per cent. and during the second decade 47 per cent. We are now in the middle of an inter-censal period and it is difficult to say what degree of reliance can be placed on the estimate of 874,420 souls as the total civil population of the year 1926. But it is certain that our population is larger now than in 1921, and I shall be much surprised if the 1931 census does not again reveal a very appreciable increase in the Colony's population.

## Harbour Development.

It is, of course, the harbour of Hong Kong and its shipping which has made the greatness of Hong Kong. In this respect also the progress achieved during the past thirty years is wonderful and shows a remarkable continuity. In 1897 the total number of ships engaged in foreign trade entered and cleared at this port other than junks was 9,944 with a total displacement of 12,124,599 tons. Statistics of the total tonnage of all kinds entered and cleared are unfortunately not available for that year; but in 1902, the first year in which these figures were recorded, a total of 21,333,566 tons of shipping of all kinds entered and cleared in Hong Kong. By 1924 the total tonnage of all kinds, entered and cleared, had reached the record figure of 56,731,077 tons. In that year 30,240 ships engaged in foreign trade other than junks entered and cleared at Hong Kong, and their aggregate displacement was 35,471,671 tons. It is interesting to compare the shipping statistics of London and New York for that year. The details are given in sessional paper No. 4 of 1927, but the result can be shown at a glance as follows:—

Ports.	Total tonnage of all kinds.
Hong Kong .....	56,731,077
London .....	47,064,976
New York .....	40,022,503

Foreign going tonnage excluding junks.

Hong Kong .....	35,471,671
London .....	32,557,466
New York .....	37,773,000

Indisputably, therefore, Hong Kong is one of the greatest shipping ports in the world; and, although the anti-British boycott of 1925 and 1926 caused a decrease in the number and tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared at Hong Kong, there is every reason to believe that this set-back is only temporary and that a rapid recovery will be made as soon as normal trading conditions in China can be restored.

## Kowloon Development.

The achievement of Hong Kong in financing its amazing development during the past thirty years by means of its annual revenue, and without recourse to borrowing, is unexcelled in any part of the British Empire. In 1893 the Colony raised a loan of £200,000 at 3½ per cent. interest and spent it chiefly on water-works and on resuming insanitary properties at Tai-pin-shan. By 1898 the whole of this loan had been expended. Since then all public works in the Colony, both ordinary and extraordinary, have been paid for from current revenue, with the exception of the construction of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which was financed by a sterling loan raised in 1906. It is worth while to pause a minute and to reflect what this means. It means that the whole of the development in the Kowloon peninsula has been paid for from current revenue.

This development has been nothing less than the transformation of a rural district into a large modern town, where in years to come it is not unlikely that a million or more persons will reside. This town has been provided with an ample water supply, with a splendid road system, with drainage and sewerage, with a hospital, with fine police stations at Yaumati, Shamshui and Kowloon City and with a breakwater and typhoon shelter at Mongkoktsui. All public works in the New Territories, except the railway, have been paid for out of current revenue. In broad outline this means that, without raising any loan, we have made a detailed cadastral and contour survey of the New Territories, showing every paddy field and every house contained therein; we have built the Tai Po Road and the road via Castle Peak to Fanling and across to Shataukok; we have erected all the police stations and public buildings in the New Territories; we have extended the Government telephone system throughout the Territories; we have made the Shamshui reclamation and materially assisted in the Kowloon Tong Development Scheme.

## Hong Kong Development.

Meanwhile on Hong Kong Island itself we have constructed a system of first class motor-roads. We have built the magnificent Tyantuk waterworks. We have participated in the original Praya Reclamation and the Praya East reclamation. We have done much drainage and harbour dredging work. We have built the Wireless Station at Cape d'Aguilar, the Blake Pier and the Queen's Pier. We have also erected a large number of excellent and spacious buildings, chief among which are the Supreme Court, the Post Office Building with the Government Offices therein, the Fire Brigade Station with the Government Offices therein, the King's College, the Bacteriological Institute, the Central Police Station, the new Magistracy, the Harbour Office and the Western Market. The donation of £250,000 towards the cost of the Imperial Naval Base at Singapore was also made without recourse to borrowing.

## Colony's Loans.

The present position with regard to the Colony's loans is satisfactory and can be summarised in a few words. (a) In 1887 the Hong Kong Government raised a 4 per cent. loan of £200,000 for the purpose of constructing various public works. Of this loan a sum of £60,000 had been repaid by 1893 and the balance, namely £140,000, was in that year converted into 3½ per cent. inscribed stock and amalgamated with the additional loan of £200,000 then raised. When, in 1906, the Hong Kong Government floated a further 3½ per cent. loan for the construction of the British Section of Kowloon-Canton Railway, this loan also was amalgamated with the Colony's previous loan. The total of the consolidated 3½ per cent. loans thus became £1,485,738; and with a view to repayment, annual contributions of 1 per cent. are made to a sinking fund, which at the close of last year amounted to £533,787. This loan is due to be paid off in April, 1943.

(b) During the Great War a local loan of \$3,000,000 was raised by the Hong Kong Government as a contribution to the Imperial Government on account of the mother country's war expenditure. This loan bears interest at 6 per cent. per annum and is in process of liquidation. By the May 1st this year \$2,100,000 had been repaid and arrangements have been made to repay the outstanding \$900,000 on November 1st next. No call will be made on the current year's revenue for this purpose, as the sinking fund will more than suffice. This liability will, therefore, soon disappear.

(c) The only other loan now outstanding is the Trade Loan, raised in 1925 to alleviate commercial difficulties due to the anti-British boycott. Sums totaling \$15,624,638 were granted under this scheme and nearly a third of this total has already been repaid. The amount now outstanding is \$10,936,598. We have thus been able to repay \$680,000 of the original loan of \$1,800,000, which was floated in London to finance the scheme; and, as we recover money from local borrowers, it is applied to reduction of our sterling liability. The interest paid by local borrowers more than covers the interest due by this Government in respect of the loan, which therefore throws no burden on the general taxpayer.

At the opening of this year, in spite of heavy expenditure on extraordinary public works and notwithstanding the anti-British boycott, the Colony still had a surplus balance of \$3,486,290, of which a sum of about \$1,400,000 can be regarded as liquid assets realisable for current expenditure. It is a splendid record and may well inspire us with confidence and give pause to those who talk wildly of making Hong Kong once again "the barren island" it was before the Treaty of Nanking.

The Halt in Development. Gentlemen, we have no intention of calling any halt in the development of Hong Kong. On the contrary, we have it in mind to make further progress by constructing an aerodrome, which will enable us to participate in the world-wide development of commercial aviation, by further improving our water supply to meet the needs of our increasing population and by dredging the harbour, where necessary, to a greater depth. But we think that future generations of colonists, who will benefit from the schemes now initiated, ought to share with us in the cost. We propose, therefore, soon to raise a loan by means of which to finance these new schemes; and if, as I for one fully expect, the future progress of Hong Kong is such as to rival its progress in the past, the burden of the interest and sinking fund on the new loan will not weigh heavily on the community.

Stable Finances. The stability of our financial position has been amply tested by the events of the past thirty years. At the beginning of that period the Boxer year came and went without any check to the Colony's progress. The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 did not disturb local development in Hong Kong. Even the Chinese Revolution of 1911, followed by the Great War of 1914-18, and succeeded by disastrous years of civil war in China, continuing to this day, has not impeded the advance of this Colony, which finds itself stronger now than when the cataclysm began. We have, therefore, every right to look into the future with perfect confidence. This Colony is a marvellous exemplification of the results which can be achieved when Britons and Chinese collaborate in the development of a country. Such collaboration has done wonders for the Far East in years gone by and I am quite sure that the future holds even better things in store.

Budget Introduced. The budget was introduced by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, who said in part:—I rise to move the first reading of a Bill intitled "an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding seventeen million four hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1928." I would once again remind Honourable Members that the total estimated expenditure as shown in the printed estimates exceeds the total shown in the Bill by the amount of Military Contribution and Public Debt Charges. The last two years have been difficult years for the Colony, but as Your Excellency has just pointed out in the historical retrospect which must have been of great interest to Honourable Members this is not the first time that it has experienced, not a set back, but a halt in its progress. I share Your Excellency's confidence and I am sure Honourable Members do so too, that it will not be long before we are not only back where we were prior to the outbreak of the strike and boycott, but advancing far beyond. But until that time comes we must be content to hold firmly on to what we have got, and to restrain ourselves from any undertakings which would jeopardise our financial stability, when we wish to take the next big step forward.

Economy Necessary. Consequently the present budget has been framed on the most conservative lines possible. Economy has been our watchword in framing it, and however much we may have wished to proceed with eminently desirable works, we have decided that for the present we must cut our coat according to our cloth, and I am afraid it has resulted in a somewhat tight fit. In accordance with our policy of maintaining our estate and a very fine estate it is at the highest possible efficiency we have left our Administrative and Protective Services at full strength, and have even increased them in some minor particulars e.g. in the Clerical and Accounting Staffs, in the Harbour, Police and Medical Departments and in the Defence Corps; and we have allowed a small increase for education, a matter of great importance, and in Public Works Recurrent Votes for maintenance. There is a reduction of nearly \$32,000 in Public Works Department Personal Emoluments. After providing for the full maintenance of all the essential services we were left with a certain sum of money for Public Works Extraordinary and the first items to be provided for were those works in progress which could not be abandoned or delayed without serious loss. The small sum of money left after provision had been made for these works has been devoted to some of the most urgent of the minor works which are awaiting attention.

No Extra Taxes. It would, of course, be possible to increase taxation and so to raise sufficient money to pay for some of the works we have felt obliged to postpone. But it would be unwise to lay additional burdens on the community just when trade is beginning to pick up. It must be our first duty to foster that recovery by every means in our power. Consequently with two small exceptions (to which I shall refer later it is not proposed to alter any of the existing sources of revenue. We have not, however, overlooked the possibility of proceeding with works of development by means of a loan and I shall at a later point in our proceedings this afternoon move the first reading of a Bill authorising the provision for a loan of \$5,000,000 to carry out the Shing Mun Water Scheme, the Hai Jau Dredging and the Colony's share of the Kai Tak Aerodrome. It must be remembered, however, that nearly \$2,000,000 of this amount is required to pay back to our balances sums already expended on the water-works scheme. This sum is expected to be available before the end of this year and is duly taken into account in considering the money available for expenditure next year.

Financial Position. Before proceeding with the details of the budget I propose to deal briefly with the general financial position of the Colony, and in this connection I would ask Honourable Members to refer to my remarks when introducing the Supplementary Supply Bill for 1926 on 23rd June last. We started this year with a Surplus Balance of \$3,486,290, of which we re-garded \$1,400,000 as liquid assets. We budgeted for a deficit of \$1,307,305 to be met from the surplus balance. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the current year have been carefully revised and are shown on pages 5 and 12 of the draft Estimates now in Honourable Members' hands. It will be seen that we anticipate a shortfall of revenue of nearly \$500,000 and an under expenditure of some \$730,000. Since the figures were printed it has been decided to charge to revenue instead of to the loan the cost of the old site of the Diocesan Boys' School, viz. \$253,500 which will reduce our under expenditure of \$476,544 and leave us with an estimate deficit on this year's working of \$1,302,257 to be met from our estimated liquid balance of \$1,400,000. We might therefore have expected that we should have to commence next year with a surplus balance of \$2,184,033, of which only some \$97,000 would be liquid and available. As it happens, however, more of our balances have become liquid during the current year and there should be at least \$500,000 available for expenditure at the end of this year without taking into account repayments from loan. To this will have been added before the end of the year the sum of \$1,916,406 extended from revenue on the Shing Mun Scheme and reimbursed from the loan. We therefore expect to start the year 1928 with a Surplus of Assets over liabilities of \$4,100,489, and liquid balances of \$2,416,406.

(Continued on Page 12.)

PAIN IN THE STOMACH. It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable to be troubled with pain in the stomach, and there is no need for it for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Sold everywhere.

## COLONY'S BUDGET.

(Continued from Page 11.)

## Year's Revenue Down.

Revenue for the present year has not come to quite as well as we hoped. The new Liquor Duties have not come up to expectations and the total liquor duties show an estimated shortfall of \$350,000. Opium Revenue shows a shortage of \$200,000. Stamp Duties of \$300,000 and Land Sales of \$200,000. While the last two, no doubt, reflect the fact that trade conditions, though certainly improving, are still far from normal, the first two which ought to have shown increases owing to the increased population can only be explained by the extensive smuggling, which we know goes on in spite of all our efforts to prevent it.

In view of the shortage this year, we have not felt justified in estimating our revenue for next year at more than \$20,103,390, approximately four lakhs less than the revised estimate for this year, which has been raised by certain windfalls in the way of interest and miscellaneous receipts on which we cannot rely next year. Expenditure is estimated at \$22,183,045. This is \$131,657 less than the original estimate for this year and \$59,387 more than the revised estimate. Estimated expenditure for next year exceeds the estimated revenue by \$2,079,655 to meet which we expect to have liquid balances of \$2,416,406 available at the end of this year.

## Prospects For Future.

It may be asked what of the future, what is to be done if revenue does not markedly improve during the next few years. We have been living for some years on our accumulated surpluses which we are consuming at a rate which is certainly more rapid than we like, but it must be remembered that with practically no additional taxation we are carrying the burden of a programme of works undertaken in the spacious days of an overflowing exchequer. Luckily these works, where it has not been possible to shut them down, are rapidly nearing completion, in some cases I regret to say, in a much abbreviated form, and at the end of 1928 we hope to find our commitments of the past reduced to a comparatively small figure. We must, however, recognise that when we reach the end of our liquid balances we shall have to rely on revenue alone for any Public Works Extraordinary which are not chargeable to loan, and unless our revenue increases, either by increased prosperity or by increase in taxation, we shall have to be content with a much smaller annual expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary than has been usual in the last few years.

## No Loans Available.

No longer shall we be able, as in the days of plenty, to assist, enterprising bodies in their scheme for development, however admirable, with advances from the public purse. The fact that we have an item in our assets of over \$1,500,000 locked up in Building Loans to private bodies and individuals is some indication of the measure of our past assistance by way of advances. This money we now require, as soon as we can recover it, for works of public utility. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has therefore requested that a warning be issued to the effect that Government will not for the present be able to entertain appeals for financial help from private or semi-public bodies, who must restrict any schemes or projects they have in view to the amount they can raise from other than Governmental sources.

## Survey Fees Increased.

There are only two changes contemplated in the sources of revenue next year. One is a small increase in school fees at certain schools, which will bring Government fees more into line with private school fees. This is expected to bring in about \$60,000 and cannot be considered a serious burden. Notice of this increase was given in June last. The other is an increase of survey fees for steamships and steam launches. As is well known to Honourable Members the Government is as anxious as any one to maintain the attractiveness of our splendid harbour and it will be found that we have provided for a very considerable increase of expenditure on the Harbour Department with that aim in view. As a means of re-occupying ourselves for some of that expenditure we have felt justified in raising some of our survey fees to bring in an additional sum estimated at \$52,000. The matter is of such interest and importance that a sessional paper has been prepared and laid before Honourable Members to-day, fully explaining the proposals and I trust justifying both the expenditure and the increase of the fees.

## The Proposed New Loan.

Before leaving revenue I should like to make a few remarks concerning the loan which it is proposed shortly to float in Hong Kong, and the works which it is proposed to finance from it. The total amount of the loan is to be \$5,000,000 at 6 per cent. Of this total \$3,500,000 is provisionally allocated for water works of which the Shing Mun Scheme is likely to absorb just over \$3,100,000 according to the latest figures I have available. \$1,000,000 is provisionally allocated for the Harbour Dredging and the Colony's share of the Kai Tak Aerodrome and the remaining \$500,000 is unallocated. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has proposed that the Imperial Government shall bear three quarters of the cost of the Aerodrome and the Colony one quarter, but the matter has not yet been finally decided by His Majesty's Government. If that proportion should be adopted the cost to the Colony according to the latest figures available would be \$602,700 for Dredging and \$594,500 for Kai Tak Aerodrome, and it will be necessary to draw on the unallocated funds of the loan to the extent of \$197,200. It is proposed to raise \$3,000,000 of the total loan in November next.

While dealing with loan works I would observe that it had been intended to issue in time for today's meeting sessional papers on the proposed Aberdeen Reservoir, on the Vehicular Ferry Scheme and on the New General Civil Hospital Scheme, but our Engineers were very fully occupied earlier in the year with work for the Military in connection with the arrival of that part of the Shanghai Defence Force which is stationed here, and it has not been found possible to complete the investigations in time. The sessional papers will be issued at a later date.

## Decreases and Increases.

Turning to expenditure, the total estimate for which is \$22,183,045, the Colonial Secretary said there was a decrease in Public Works Extraordinary of \$1,239,100. This, however, was offset by an increase of \$130,638 for Military Contribution and \$158,076 for Pensions, neither of which could be regulated at will. Other large increases were \$247,181 for Miscellaneous Services, \$162,401 for the Harbour Department and \$185,525 for the Police Department. The Colonial Secretary then detailed the more important decreases and increases in various Departments.

Regarding the Police Force, the Colonial Secretary said: There is a net increase on this head of \$185,525, of which \$128,100 is accounted for by two launches. Under personal emoluments provision is made for one more European Sergeant, who will take the place of one European Lance Sergeant. Provision is, however, made for seven additional European Lance Sergeants so that the Estimates show one additional Sergeant and six additional Lance Sergeants. This increase has been very carefully considered by the Government, and has only been allowed because the Government is satisfied that it is necessary. One of the seven is required for the finger print and photography department, for which at present only one officer can be spared; the work is very much on the increase, and extra assistance is urgently required. One is needed for duty in the Pass Office to assist in keeping track of and rounding up undesirable aliens. Of the remaining five, two are required for street duty in the Mongkok District, and three for the Kowloon City District, which embraces Kowloon Tong. Both these districts are expanding rapidly, and it is necessary that they should be properly policed. The only other change in personal emoluments is the increase in the Indian contingent by forty-five posts, to balance the decrease of forty-five posts in the Wei-hai-wei contingent.

## Combating Malaria.

As a result of the investigations and recommendation of the Naval Malaria Preventive Officer, Singapore, who visited Hong Kong, in conjunction with the Medical and Sanitary Departments, it has been decided that the only really effective way, and at the same time the most economical way, of tackling the malaria problem in the Colony is to appoint a specially trained malarial research officer, with a small staff to assist him, to investigate and advise on the work to be undertaken. At present the incidence of malarial fever in some parts of the Island and in the New Territories is very high; and it is largely due to the prevalence of malaria in districts such as Tai Po, Stanley and Shek O have not been developed as residential areas.

## A "Standing Reproach."

In view of the great progress which is being made in other parts of the world in combating the ravages of malaria, it is a

standing reproach to this Colony that so little improvement has been made here. In spite of the need for economy we can no longer afford to neglect this all important problem and the first step necessary is to obtain expert advice on the best way of attaining our end. I have been much interested to notice since the estimates were printed that this subject has received considerable public attention as the result of a recent article on Malaria by a well-known Medical Professor of the Hong Kong University. The annual cost for next year is estimated at just over \$20,000. This provides for the Research Officer at \$8,000, a European Inspector, six coolies for work in the field, \$2,000 for equipment, microscopes, etc., and \$5,000 for field works. As the investigations proceed it will probably be necessary in subsequent years to increase the amount provided for field works.

It has been decided that the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officers of Health should more properly appear under the Medical than under the Sanitary Department Estimates, though they will remain seconded to the latter department. Provision has been made for one more Assistant Medical Officer of Health. He will be required for work in rural districts both on the main land and on the island. It is not proposed that these districts shall be brought under the control of the Sanitary Board in the same way as the urban districts are; the officers' work will be more in the nature of educating and instructing the villagers in sanitation and hygiene. He will, of course, work in conjunction with the District Officers.

## A New Medical Store.

With the opening of the new central medical store, a very necessary and long-needed provision to insure the economical use of valuable stores, it will be necessary to engage an additional Assistant Apothecary, and provision has accordingly been made. It is intended to use the Victoria Hospital for men as well as for women. It is more suitable than the General Civil Hospital for Europeans and there is now sufficient accommodation. To cope with the increased number of patients which this will entail provision has been made for two more Nursing Sisters. Probationer nurses have been increased by six posts. In time it is hoped that these Chinese nurses will be able to take the place of Europeans, and it is considered desirable that as many as possible should be trained.

## Education Department.

At present we are without King's College which is being used as a military hospital. It is, however, necessary that provision should be made for staffing it and running it in the event of the number of troops in the Colony being so reduced next year that they will not require King's College. Six British mistresses on the temporary staff who were formerly paid from savings on personal emoluments are now included in the estimates. The teaching staffs of the Vernacular Middle School and the Normal School for Women have been increased by one English teacher at the former, and by three lecturers at the latter. Both these schools are proving very popular and are expanding.

Coming now to grants and subsidies, Government may under the Grant Code make various grants to non-Government schools which fulfil certain conditions as regards buildings, the number of pupils entered for various examinations, etc. It has been the policy in the past for schools to regard these grants as almost automatic. It is, however, necessary to fix a limit to these increasing demands on the public purse. Such sums as the Government considers equitable are provided in the Estimates, and it will be the duty of school managers to regulate their arrangements, in consultation with the Director of Education, that their requirements can be met from the sums provided. Unauthorised expansion involving claims beyond the amounts provided will not be recognised by the Government as a legitimate charge on the Revenue. The amount now inserted in the Estimates have been scrutinised very carefully and will, it is hoped, prove adequate. It will be noticed that the sum for building grants has been reduced, and I invite the special attention of persons interested to the remarks I have made elsewhere on the inability of Government to subsidise schemes started without adequate financial provision.

The \$11,689 inserted for equipment for King's College include gymnastic apparatus, physics and chemistry apparatus for 8th year pupils; drawing models and a few minor items. Part of this sum will not be required until King's College is again available for educational purposes.

## Public Works Department.

There is a net reduction of \$31,677 on personal emoluments of the Public Works Department. Of the increases \$39,525 is for stipulated increments and \$19,987 for new posts. Of the decrease \$31,280 is accounted for by posts abolished and \$46,445 by posts left vacant. Posts have been abolished and omitted from the Estimates where it is felt that there is no likelihood of their being required in normal years. Vacant posts are those which are regarded as necessary for the normal establishment of the department, but though shown in the Estimates they are at the moment left unfilled and without provision of funds for their salaries, owing to the reduction in the amount of Public Works provided for. Reduction has been effected by leaving unfilled posts which have become vacant through retirements, resignations, expiration of agreements and other causes. It will probably be possible to make further reductions as time goes on, if the programme of Public Works is not increased. Meanwhile, however provision must be made for all officers who will be on the establishment on January 1 of next year.

## New P.W.D. Positions.

If may seem curious that new posts are required in the Public Works Department but it must be remembered that the Public Works Department comprises many different sub-departments not all of which are affected by the reduction of Special Expenditure. The amount required for new posts provides for one Stenographer for the Accounts and Stores Branch, one Wireless Telegraphist for the Police Department, one Formosan Mechanic for the Government Garage at Wan-tai, two 1st Class and two 2nd Class Assistant Land Surveyors required in connection with the revision of the survey of the Colony, one Cable Joiner and one Foreman. When considering the staff of the Public Works Department it should be remembered that to the \$2,467,164 provided for expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary must be added a sum estimated at over \$2,000,000 to be expended next year from Loan Funds and funds provided by His Majesty's Government on the Water Schemes, the Harbour Dredging and the Aerodrome, all of which are being carried out under the supervision of the existing Public Works Staff.

## Radio Development.

The Radio Telegraph Branch has been steadily expanding, and next year it is proposed to install a short wave transmitter and receiver which will enable commercial messages to and from the United Kingdom and possibly other countries to be handled. It is anticipated that this will bring in a considerable amount of revenue, as well as effecting a saving on Government messages. Provision is made for the necessary apparatus under Special Expenditure, and with more apparatus it will be necessary to increase the sub-head "Repairs, Stores and Current." Provision has also been made for an additional receiver to improve the reception of Rugby Press messages, which often cannot be received owing to atmospheric conditions. With the new apparatus it is expected almost all will be clearly received. The equipment of the Government garages and workshops on which \$3,000 is being spent this year is not yet complete, and it is necessary to provide a further \$5,000 next year. This will enable all cars on this side of the harbour to be repaired here, instead of having to be sent over to the already overburdened Railway Workshops.

## The Colony's Roads.

"Maintenance of Roads and Bridges" in the New Territories has been increased considerably in order that the roads may be maintained in a fit condition for vehicular traffic. The Colony is justly proud of its splendid roads, and it would be false economy not to keep them up properly.

## Schemes Held Up.

It is needless for me to enumerate the many works under Public Works Extraordinary which have had to stand over apart altogether from large schemes such as the Vehicular Ferry, and the Increased Water Supply which can only be considered in conjunction with a further loan. There are Hospitals, Markets, Latrines, Bath Houses, Schools, Roads, a Police Training School, Police Stations, Public Bathing Beaches, the Kowloon Point Improvements, Wireless Direction Finders, and many other works.

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which the Government would gladly undertake if they could be accomplished without increasing the burden of taxation. As matters stand they must wait until we have cleared off our commitments or until our revenue increases.

## Kowloon-Canton Railway.

At first sight there appears to be a considerable increase on this head. Actually it is not so. The extra cost in staff, coal, repairs, etc., resulting from our locomotives running through to Canton is over \$97,000. This is all to be recovered from the Chinese Section, so that the apparent increase of \$70,000 on this head is converted into a decrease of \$27,000. The present arrangement whereby our locomotives run through to Canton is working very satisfactorily. It is very gratifying to see the two sections of this railway co-operating so harmoniously to the mutual benefit of both. It is to be hoped that this spirit of mutual help will extend to other activities. As a result of the resumption of through-traffic, receipts have gone up. A sum of \$9,500 has accordingly been inserted under Special Expenditure. It is proposed to keep the Fanling-Shataukok branch running until the end of 1928 by which time it is hoped the future prospects of the district may be more clear. For this purpose a sum of \$9,000 is inserted for special repairs. The future of the line will depend on the state of affairs in the adjacent portion of Kwangtung in 1928, and if it is to be continued permanently a heavy outlay will be necessary in 1929. The position will be reviewed next year.

## Volunteer Defence Corps.

The Ammunition vote sub-head 3 has been increased by \$2,500, partly owing to the greater number of machine guns which will mean a greater expenditure of ammunition, and partly owing to the formation of the Portuguese Company, which is also responsible for the increase in the Uniform vote. As Volunteers are considered as mobilised when in camp they will receive pay; this is included under sub-head 5, "Camp Expenses," which is increased by \$5,500. The Infantry are to be armed to a greater extent than heretofore with Machine Guns. It is proposed to purchase four next year and four the year after. Similarly the Armoured Car Section is to be augmented by two motor cycles fitted to take Machine Guns. With the growth of the Corps certain constructional alterations at Headquarters are necessary and provision is made accordingly.

## Another Armoured Car.

At present there is one armoured car. It is desirable to add one more, so that one can be available on either side of the harbour; I trust no occasion for using them will ever arise, but it is necessary to be prepared for any eventualities. As Honourable Members are aware it is proposed to purchase a Regimental and a King's Colour for the Corps. They have already been ordered, but it is not expected that they will be ready until next year and provision has therefore to be made. Should either or both of the Colours be presented to the Corps there will be a corresponding saving to the Revenue.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to postpone for the present the formation of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in Hong Kong.

## Anti-Piracy Launches.

The matter of the Government's contribution towards the cost of three armed launches for anti-piracy work in the delta has already been before the Finance Committee. The agreement terminates in March of next year, but as it is possible that it may be renewed, provision for the whole year is made. The cost is admittedly heavy, but it is essential that the commerce of this Colony should be protected from piratical attack.

## Encouraging Chinese Scholars.

"Chinese Faculty at the University of Hong Kong." Your Excellency is keenly interested in the promotion of higher education in the Chinese language at the University. At first the beginnings must be small, but in time it is hoped that the faculty may attract students from China, Malaya, and elsewhere. For the present it cannot be expected to be self-supporting, and provision is made for the salary of an adviser, the Reverend H. R. Wells, O.B.E., and one lecturer.

The allowance for teachers, subordinate officers studying Cantonese has been increased to \$15 per month. It is most important that officers who have to work with and amongst the Chinese should have some knowledge of the language. Sub-head 27 has been raised to \$17,000 to cover the cost of the increased allowance.

## War Loan and Pensions.

A sum has been provisionally inserted under Head 36 for service of the 1927 Loan. Repayment on the existing War Loan will be completed this year.



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The question of amending the Pension Minute to enable a gratuity of a year's salary to be paid to an officer's dependants on his death whilst serving has already been before the Finance Committee, and is at present being considered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In order to avoid the necessity for making each grant the subject of a separate supplementary vote as has been done this year, a sum of \$20,000 has been inserted in the Estimates.

I trust that I have not wearied Honourable Members by what may seem a tedious narration of details, but it has been my endeavour to explain as clearly as is in my power what the Government proposes to spend its money on next year, and why it proposes so to spend it.

## Keeping Costs Down.

There may be disappointment that it is not intended to proceed with such eminently attractive and popular public works as the schemes for improved bathing beaches, but as I made evident at the beginning of my speech the present time is not one for embarking on anything that is not absolutely essential.

For the last few years we have been making both ends meet by using up the savings of the past. Those savings are now coming to an end. We are borrowing money for essential works which will benefit future generations, but the ordinary day to day expenses of administration, and of upkeep of the harbour, roads, etc., must be met out of current revenue. With care that revenue will suffice; and it has been our endeavour in framing this budget to exercise that care.

We depend, Sir, for our prosperity, now as ever on peace and prosperity in China and particularly in South China; the removal of the chief seat of trouble further North has resulted in a slight alleviation of our difficulties here, but our own clouds cannot roll away until the horizon in China once more becomes clear and serene. It is the earnest hope of every well wisher of Hong Kong and of China alike, and this Government numbers itself among the well wishers of both, that that happy event may be consummated at no distant date.

## Thanks To Departments.

Before closing my remarks I should like again to express my indebtedness to Heads of Departments generally and especially to the Colonial Treasurer and his Assistants, and to my staff in the Colonial Secretary's Office for the willing help they have given in the preparation of this Budget.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1927. CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tyatam .....	Level	Level
Tyatam Byewash .....	Do.	Do.
Tyatam Intermediate .....	Do.	Do.
Tyatam Tuk .....	Do.	Do.
Wong Nei Chung .....	211' B	Do.
Pokfulum .....	Level	Do.
[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow". A denotes "Above Overflow".]		
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		
Tyatam .....	1926	1927
Tyatam Byewash .....	384.80	384.80
Tyatam Intermediate .....	22.37	22.37
Tyatam Tuk .....	195.90	195.90
Tyatam Tuk .....	1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung .....	28.66	30.34
Pokfulum .....	66.00	69.00

Total .....

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July—

	1926	1927
Consumption .....	285.17	330.23
Estimated population .....	403,320	415,649
Consumption per head .....	18.8	25.7
Constant Supply in all Rider Main districts from July 1 to 6 inclusive. From July 7 to 18 intermittent supply in all districts west of Garden Road. From July 19 to 25 the supply was seriously disorganised owing to damage to the supply mains in the eastern and western districts. From July 24 to 31, 1926, an intermittent supply to all rider main districts was maintained. Full supply in all rider main districts during July 1927.		

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir .....	Level	Level
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir .....	04' B	Do.
Reception Reservoir .....		
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		
Kowloon Reservoir .....	1926	1927
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir .....	362.50	412.50
Reception Reservoir .....	92.44	102.50

Total .....

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1926	1927
Consumption .....	80.24	109.46
Estimated population .....	156,040	161,080
Consumption per head .....	16.5	21.3
Full Supply in all districts during July, 1926, and 1927.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to July 31, 1926, 65.78 July 31, 1927, 72.18.

and not least to Your Excellency for the personal interest and advice with which you have assisted me throughout.

I now move the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Seven million four hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and three Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1928."



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## HARBOUR OFFICE.

(Continued From Page 4.)

Government Marine Surveyor Office, Hong Kong, July 28, 1927.  
The Harbour Master, Hong Kong.  
Hong Kong Passenger Certificates.

Sir,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following preliminary report in regard to passenger certificates issued by the Hong Kong Government, and the conditions under which they will be recognised by the Home Government as being equivalent to, and having the same significance as, similar certificates issued by the Board of Trade.

As the direct outcome of negotiations between the Colonial Office and the Board of Trade, I have been sent to the Colony to examine the Marine Survey Regulations and their administration, with particular reference to foreign-going passenger ships, and to advise you as to what changes in the survey arrangements and practice seem necessary with a view to obtaining the desired recognition of the Hong Kong passenger certificates.

In the first place, the Board of Trade have to be satisfied that the Regulations under which the Hong Kong certificates are issued compare favourably, as regards their effectiveness, with those in force in the United Kingdom.

I find that, so far as the surveys of foreign-going ships are concerned, the Board of Trade requirements are observed generally. It should be observed that the Board of Trade will shortly issue revised instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Steamships and provided the Hong Kong Government adopts sections of these instructions which relate specifically to the survey of "new" and "existing" foreign-going passenger ships, or introduce equivalent Regulations under this head, the condition as to effective Regulations will be fully satisfied.

The Board of Trade require that the survey staff should be sufficient in number and comprised of members having the requisite training and experience to ensure surveys being carried out in an entirely satisfactory manner.

The question of the number of surveys necessary for continuous and efficient service in any port, must be carefully considered having due regard to local conditions and requirements.

From an inspection of the office records for a number of years, and a general knowledge of the conditions under which the survey work of the Port is performed I am convinced that the marine survey Branch is at present considerably understaffed and that drastic reorganisation is necessary to satisfy the Board of Trade that the staff is properly constituted.

There is an exceptionally large number of local craft to be dealt with annually, the majority of cases coming under survey twice a year. The nature of the services of these vessels calls for more efficient supervision of their hulls and machinery than can reasonably be expected from the present staff, and the same may be said of the surveys in connection with the issue of foreign-going and other passenger certificates. I would add that this statement must not be taken as a reflection on the surveyors either collectively or individually as I am sure they do their utmost to fulfil their official obligations.

It is to be expected that recognition of the Hong Kong surveys and passenger certificates will serve to encourage shipbuilding and repairing in this Port and this in its turn will inevitably increase the work of the surveyors. This should be kept in view as, whatever immediate changes are made in the survey staff, it may be necessary to review the position in a few years time in the light of developments in the direction indicated above.

As Hong Kong is one of the world's most important seaports, possessing excellent facilities for the building, docking and repairing of comparatively large ships of all types, I am of the opinion that the Marine Survey Staff should be placed on a scale somewhat comparable with that of the largest Home ports, and I am convinced that the Board of Trade would support this view.

In formulating a staffing scheme on this basis it should be noted that the Board of Trade has a central Survey Branch known as the Consultative Branch, which is an essential part of the Marine Survey Department.

In this Port, consultative work and the necessary checking of all important calculations, such as those connected with the measurement of tonnage, subdivision, assignment of loadline, and stability, must be provided for in the reorganisation of the survey staff.

The numbers of surveyors of the various classes must also allow for the absence of part of the staff on long leave, and should, I suggest, permit of the short annual leave granted in accordance with the Regulations. The exacting climatic conditions, and the possible absence of members of the staff through sickness are also important factors to be considered in arriving at a decision on the staffing question, while the considerable portion of the surveyors' time taken up by travelling to and from their various centres of duty must not be overlooked.

Finally it should not be necessary for surveyors to work overtime except when the nature of a particular case renders such a course unavoidable.

After going carefully into this matter on the lines indicated in the foregoing I am of the opinion that the following staff is necessary to ensure efficient service in this Branch:

1 Principal of Chief Surveyor.	
1 Senior Engineer Surveyor.	
6 Engineer Surveyors.	
1 Senior Ship Surveyor.	
8 Ship Surveyors.	
2 Nautical Surveyors.	
Including Examiner of Engineers (Steam and Motor).	
I would suggest the introduction of not less than two outdoor officers (Chinese) to assist the Surveyors in such duties as the measurement of ships for tonnage and similar work. A draftsman would also be an asset to the office in dealing with the design of special craft, etc.	
The appointment of an English clerk, preferably one acquainted with mercantile marine procedure, might be considered in the interests of office efficiency, in view of the large number of important documents to be filed and registered.	
For your information and guidance I append a list of the Board of Trade Surveyors at Southampton and Liverpool as given in Board of Trade Circular (E), No. 297, and some general particulars of the Consultative Branch:	

Principal Officer	1	1
Senior Engineer Surveyor	1	1
Engineer Surveyors	6	10
Senior Ship Surveyor	1	1
Ship Surveyors	8	4
Senior Nautical Surveyor	1	1
Nautical Surveyors	3	3
	16	21
Outdoor Officers	5	10
Clerks	3	7
Typists	2	3

(Some of the Engineer and Nautical Surveyors are also Examiners of Engineers and Masters and Mates).

The Consultative Branch consists of 32 Principals, Surveyors and Examiners, also a number of clerks, typists and messengers. This Branch also deals with the general procedure of the Marine Survey. Branch examines plans showing the arrangements and details of ship construction and machinery, checks and completes all important calculations, such as those relating to the subdivision and measurement of ships, advises Shipowners, Builders, and the Survey Staffs at the various outposts on points of doubt or difficulty, and on technical matters generally. The principal Regulations and Instructions relating to Survey work are also initiated in this Branch.

In conclusion I would venture to suggest that the fees charged for survey work in this Port require re-adjustment, but this question might be dealt with to better advantage after the organisation of the Survey Staff is settled.

Subject to your approval, I propose to forward a copy of this report to my Department.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
W. J. WILTON.

## A LOCAL LOAN.

\$5,000,000 FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

BILL INTRODUCED.

In introducing a Bill to make provision for a loan of \$5,000,000 for the carrying out of certain Public Works, the Colonial Secretary, at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting, spoke in part as follows:—

The question of the kind of loan to be floated was very carefully considered by the Government. It was found that with the repayment of the \$3,000,000 War Loan there existed a very definite desire for a local Dollar Loan, and the Government has every reason to believe that the new Loan will be fully subscribed. Such a loan to be attractive locally had to be at six per cent. It might have been possible to float a Sterling Loan in London at a small discount at a slightly lower rate of interest, but after mature consideration it was thought to be in the best interests of the Colony to float a local 6 per cent. loan in Dollars at par. It may well be that, when things have settled down in China and the commerce of the Colony is once more prospering, it may be possible to float a Sterling Loan at a considerably lower rate of interest and for a considerably larger amount, wherewith to redeem this loan, which has advantageously been made a short term loan, and to finance some of the large schemes of development which are for the moment held in abeyance. The present moment is not a favourable one for raising money in London for anything connected with China. As Your Excellency has pointed out our indebtedness, is so small that our credit should stand high, and we hope to reap the full advantage of this in the future when Chinese investments are less unattractive than they are just now.

It is proposed to raise \$3,000,000 out of the amount authorised by the Bill in November next. Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 and applications from small local investors will receive special consideration. We shall continue to advance money from our balances for Loan works so long as we can do so without embarrassment, as no advantage is to be gained from borrowing money at 6 per cent. while we have balances available. When this is no longer possible we propose to raise the remaining portion of the loan and recoup our balances therefrom. The proposals will, I trust, receive the unanimous approval of the Council.

General Huang Shao-hung, chief militarist of Kwangsi, and virtually king of a rather illiterate province knows how to take a safe line in politics. When interviewed by a vernacular press correspondent the other day, General Huang stated that he would co-operate with General Chiang Kai-shek but, at the same time, he was in favour of the re-unification of Nanking and Hankow. His pronouncement will offend no one, and his position in Kwangsi remains assured.



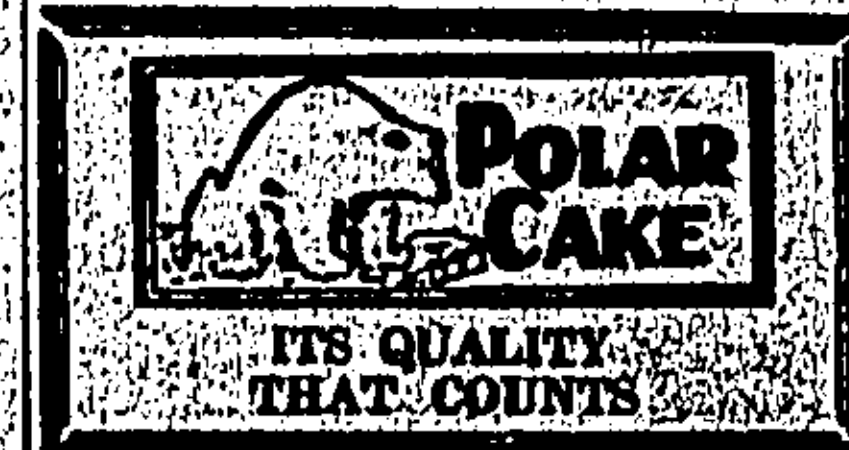
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**NESTLÉ'S**  
MILK & NUT MILK CHOCOLATE



WHOLEsome - TOOTHsome  
TRY SOME TO-DAY

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED  
1845

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1927.

**NESTLÉ'S**  
MILK & NUT MILK CHOCOLATE



WHOLEsome - TOOTHsome  
TRY SOME TO-DAY

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST  
FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES

### LONDON SERVICE.

"PERSEUS" 5th Sept. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull  
"RHEIN" 20th Sept. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull  
"NILE" 5th Oct. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull  
"TITAN" 20th Oct. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull  
Call at Casablanca

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TEUCER" 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"LYCA" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
"TITAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

### PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KURE" & "YOKOHAMA"  
"TALITHYBIUS" 3rd Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle  
"AQUILA" 20th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

### NEW YORK SERVICE.

"GLAUCUS" 24th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore  
"THE EUB" 24th Oct. New York, Boston & Baltimore

### PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"AENEAS" 1st Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"SALEMI" 30th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
"PATROCLUS" 5th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.  
For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

**Butterfield & Swire,**  
Agents.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

#### INWARD MAILS.

From	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2	Per
Batavia	2	Tjikarang.
Shanghai	3	Oostkerk.
Manila	4	Tjipanas.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	5	Tra. Grant.
Straits	5	Tiawa.
Australia & Manila	5	St. Albans.

#### OUTWARD MAILS.

For	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2	Per
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia	Khyber	3.30 p.m.
Samsui & Wuchow	Kong Ning	4 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th September. K.P.O.—Parcels 4.30 p.m. Registration (3rd Sept.) 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O.—Parcels 2nd Sept. 5 p.m. Registration (3rd Sept.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		
For	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3	Per
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, 27th Sept.	Talithybius	10 a.m.
Fort Bayard	Pei Sang	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Kueichow	Noon
Welhaiwei	Bandoeng Maru	2.30 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Oostkerk	5 p.m.
Manila	Oostkerk	5 p.m.
For	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4	Per
Holhow	Hermelin	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Tjikarang	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Kajio Maru	9 a.m.
For	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5	Per
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Chip Shing	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Grant	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Anhui	5 p.m.
For	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6	Per
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	Noon
*Straits & Calcutta: Parcels Noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Kut Sang.	
Bagkok	Hermid	2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th October. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, 26th Sept. & Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Perseus.	
For	WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7	Per
Swatow	Pres. Jefferson.	8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Chaksang	
For	THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8	Per
Amoy	Lai Sang	5 p.m.
For	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9	Per
Amoy	Hin Sang	1.30 p.m.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and published for the concerned by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Managing Editor, at 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

### GREYHOUND SCARE.

Famous Racing Dog Poisoned.

#### BELLEVUE SENSATION.

Six Animals Doped, Five Recovering.

Manchester, Yesterday. A sensation has been caused at the home of greyhound racing by a report that six greyhounds at the Bellevue Track were found poisoned in the kennels, these including Tall Oak, one of the most famous in the country. No official statement has been issued but the police are investigating.

Later. Only Tall Oak is dead. The others are recovering. Detectives are patrolling the kennels.—Reuter.

### BIG CLOUDBURST.

LOSS OF LIFE IN POLAND.

Warsaw, Yesterday. A cloudburst and heavy rainfall resulted in the Dinester and other rivers near Lemberg overflowing and doing tremendous damage. Hitherto, twenty fatalities are reported, while many houses and bridges have been destroyed and crops swept away.

The town of Stryk has been inundated and the oilfields near Drohobycz and Boryslaw have been isolated, rendering the workman idle. Engineers, troops and members of the Red Cross have proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe.—Reuter.

#### 180 Killed.

Warsaw, Yesterday. Over 180 people perished in the floods at Lwow and 10,000 are homeless. Heavy rainfall continues. The small town of Kut is practically destroyed by the flooding of the river. Czernoz and Przemysl are also inundated. Damage in the flooded areas is estimated at £1,000,000. Aeroplanes have rendered assistance in directing the rescuers.—Reuter.

### WIRELESS EXPERIMENT.

LONG AND SHORT WAVE TRANSMISSIONS.

London, Yesterday.

In a week's time an interesting wireless experiment will be undertaken by the General Post Office. There are certain areas in different parts of the world where wireless signals transmitted on a long wave can only be received with difficulty if at all, while in other places such signals can only be received at certain hours of the day. With the object of ascertaining to what extent short wave transmission may be capable of reaching such areas, the British Official Press will be transmitted for two months beginning September 8 on long and short wave simultaneously. The same call sign will be used and the long wave will remain as at present. The short wave will be 22 metres at noon Greenwich Mean Time transmissions and 37 metres at eight p.m. and midnight.—British Wireless Service.

### THE ARMY IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF ITS INDIANISATION.

Simla, Yesterday. The Council of State, after three hours' debate, rejected the resolution of Sir Phiroze Sethna, a member of the Committee on the Indianisation of the Army of India, headed by Sir Andrew Skeen, urging prompt action on the report of the Committee.—Reuter.

### FRENCH BANK ADVANCES.

STATE APPROPRIATION REDUCED.

Paris, Yesterday. The legal limit of advances of the Bank of France to the State was reduced by 4,500 million francs to 32 billion francs. The total actual advances have been decreased to 24,650 millions, thus leaving an available margin of 7,350 million francs.—Havas.

### AMERICAN ARMS.

Soviet Attempt to Secure Rifles.

#### GOVERNMENT DISAPPROVES.

Deal for 150,000 Military Muskets Falls Through.

New York, Yesterday. The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that negotiation with agents of the Soviet Government for the purchase of 150 thousand military rifles in the United States was blocked by the refusal of the State Department to permit the arms to be shipped abroad. The agent of the purchasers who came to Washington with information that a contract for the sale of the arms was ready for signature and that the rifles were assembled in New York was told that the State Department disapproved of the action.—Reuter's American Service.

### RIOTS IN INDIA.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AGAIN.

Bareilly, Yesterday. Thirteen persons were killed and 96 injured in a communal riot during the Krishnadi Hindu Festival, when the procession passed a Mahomedan mosque with bands playing. The situation became so serious that the police fired 15 rounds at the rioters and strong reinforcements had to be sent before order was restored.—Reuter.

### "YATSHING" PIRACY.

PASSENGERS TREATED WITH CONSIDERATION.

#### VESSEL SAILS AGAIN.

Additional facts have been received regarding the piracy of the s.s. "Yat Shing"—the Indo-China steamer which was boarded by pirates as passengers at Swatow and taken to Bias Bay where jewellery and provisions were taken off, also seven Chinese passengers for the purposes of ransom. It appears that the Captain and officers carried out a search of passengers boarding at Swatow, as they had received a warning letter that a piracy might be attempted. In spite of this, however, the pirates managed to conceal their arms.

The passengers on board were treated with consideration. When, together with officers who had been surprised by the officers, they were put into the messroom they were provided with cigarettes and refreshments but were made to sit with their hands above the table and after many weary hours dropped off to sleep in this position. On complaint being made that the room—with doors shut and guarded—was exceedingly stuff, a window was broken for their benefit.

Jewellery and cash, the property of the European passengers as well as the Chinese were taken. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Melke, passengers embarking at Hong Kong, there were on board Mrs. Bartolini, the Japanese wife of a Customs official in Swatow, and her two children.

Eighteen Pirates. The pirates numbered eighteen and all were armed.

In his report to the police the Captain says that there were no casualties excepting that a European, Mr. Melke, was cut slightly in the hand.

The pirates haul appears to have amounted to less than \$3,000.

According to the master's statement, the pirates warned him, on allowing the ship to proceed from Bias Bay, that another attack might be made by other pirates unless they left speedily, and as he saw a steam launch and sampans approaching from the shore as he was leaving he decided to turn back and made for Hong Kong instead of proceeding to Shanghai.

The "Yatshing" sailed at noon yesterday for Shanghai direct, without taking further cargo. Mr. Melke and Mrs. Bartolini and children remained on board, but Mr. and Mrs. Brown remained in Hong Kong.

### ATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

New Ventures Starting Daily.

#### NO NEWS OF MINCHIN.

Two More Planes Set Out From Canada.

London, Yesterday. Definite news is still awaited of the monoplane "St. Raphael" in which the British airmen Minchin and Hamilton, accompanied by Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, left Upavon in Wiltshire yesterday for Ottawa, Canada. A message was received in London this afternoon stating that the aeroplane passed over St. Malo, Quebec, at five minutes past seven this morning, Canadian time, but there is no confirmation that the machine in question was the "St. Raphael."

Meanwhile two more attempts to make the trans-Atlantic flight from west to east were started to-day. Captain Tully and Lieutenant Medcalf, flying the aeroplane "Sir John Carling," left London, Ontario, for London, England at a quarter to six this morning, Canadian time, or a quarter to eleven, British summer time. Tully and Medcalf will alight at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to refuel before continuing the flight. This is their second attempt. They started last Monday but were forced to turn back by bad weather.

A second attempt eastward is being made by the airmen Schiller and Wood, who left Windsor, Ontario, with Windsor, England, as their goal at a quarter past two this afternoon, British summer time.

To the Cape. Still another aviation feat is being tried by Lieutenant Bentley, who left Edgware, London, this morning on a 7,000 miles trip to Capetown in a light aeroplane. Bentley, who is an Englishman, is an instructor of the South African Air Force. His Moth machine, fitted with a 70 to 80 horsepower engine, has an average cruising speed of 80 to 85 miles an hour. He intends to follow the route taken by Sir Alan Cobham and with good fortune hopes to accomplish the trip in four-and-a-half days. The most difficult part of the flight, he thinks, will be over the Sudan. From Cairo he will follow the course of the Nile to Khartum and thence to Livingstone, Bulawayo, Johannesburg and Capetown. The Moth aeroplane, which is painted silver, has been named "Doris" after Lieutenant Bentley's fiancée, who lives in Johannesburg.—British Wireless Service.

Still No Permit. Constantinople, Yesterday. After waiting beside the machine from dawn the airmen of the "Pride of Detroit" learned this afternoon that official authorisation to resume the flight had not arrived from Ankara, hence they postponed their departure for another day.—Reuter.

Windsor (Ontario), Yesterday. A Stinson monoplane, the "Royal Windsor," piloted by Schiller and Wood, started at nine this morning on a non-stop flight to Windsor, England.

Halifax (Nova Scotia), Yesterday. A very close watch is being maintained over the whole Atlantic coast for Minchin's "St. Raphael," now six hours overdue.—Reuter's American Service.

Ottawa, Yesterday. Anxiety is felt as to the fate of the "St. Raphael" in spite of the fact that all points on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been warned to keep the strictest lookout. So far there is no trace of the fliers.

Mariners here are of opinion that the only hope is that the aeroplane has been rescued by some small ship in mid-ocean without wireless or by a fishing vessel on the Grand Banks.—Reuter.

### FRANCE AND U.S.

NEW TRADE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, Yesterday. Negotiations in connection with the new next favoured nation commercial treaty with France will probably shortly take place in Paris.—Reuter's American Service.

AT THE

## QUEEN'S JACKIE COOGAN



TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW  
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

Also  
At all Performances To-day  
**THE BROADWAY FOLLIES**  
with  
**CHERPINO AND COOK**  
Late Principal Dancers with the New York Midnight Revue  
and  
**A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS**  
in  
Classical, Modern and Jazz Dancing  
and  
**ADOLFO BELLOTTI**  
Famous Tenor, Late Star of the Metropolitan Opera Co.  
[Performances begin promptly at the times advertised.]  
USUAL PRICES EXCEPT AT 2.30 AND 7.15

## WORLD THEATRE

DOUGLAS MACLEAN  
in  
**SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE**  
George Cohan's Great Comedy  
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
AT 5.15 and 9.20 ONLY.  
At 2.30 and 7.15.—Chinese Love Drama

## STAR THEATRE

Marshall Neilan Presents  
**VIOLA DANA AND ROBERT AGNEW**  
in  
**WILD OATS LANE**  
From The Big Stage Success  
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.  
Continuous from 2.30 to 11.15.

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<b>Dentist.</b> HARRY FONG, Dentist. 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1255.	<b>Optician.</b> THE HONG KONG OPTICAL CO. Phone 2232. 55, Queen's Road Central.
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